

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE POLISH SITUATION.

#### BRITISH INSISTENCE ON INDEPENDENCE.

London, August 7.  
Field Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law were present at the Soviet representatives' conference with Mr. Lloyd George. After the two first named left, the Soviet delegates delayed their departure in order to draw up an agreed message to Moscow. The British Ministers took the Soviet delegates' standpoint into careful consideration, but it may be taken that there has not been and will not be any receding from the Allied determination that Polish independence shall be safeguarded.

In confirming the relaxation of tension, the *Daily Express* says the Government is not satisfied with Moscow's reply, but "it is plain that the Bolsheviks have not spoken their last word."

The *Daily Mail* says indications point to the intention of the Government to accept in substance M. Kameneff's proposals mentioned on July 6.

The *Times* strikes a pessimistic note and warns against M. Kameneff's subtleties.

#### POLES AND GERMANS AT VARIANCE.

London, August 7.  
The relations between the Germans and Poles at Dantzig are becoming more strained, following on the decision of German workmen not to discharge vessels bringing munitions to Poland. The Poles in Pomerania, including railwaymen, have now ceased to transport food supplies to Dantzig from Poland. The stoppage is complete and it is feared it will lead to the suspension of industries and an economic crisis.

#### SITUATION RATHER EASIER.

London, August 7.  
Although it cannot yet be said that the Russian situation has passed the critical phase, there is at least a momentary relaxation of the tension, pending the momentous meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand.

The Russian delegates in London seem impressed with the Government's obvious determination not to accept vague assurances and to pin them down to something definite. To this is attributed the comparatively conciliatory attitude which the Russians displayed yesterday, but the whole issue turns upon when the Bolshevik Army will cease to advance.

The question of Warsaw therefore remains the real test of Bolshevik sincerity.

The *Daily Chronicle* opines that the prospects of peace have improved.

The *Daily News* says the Bolsheviks will possibly accept the Allied guarantee that Poland will not take advantage of the Armistice to re-equip her armies.

#### A POLISH DEMAND.

London, August 7.  
A Polish Government wireless, dated the afternoon of August 6, says:—"In the present unfavourable circumstances the Polish Government considers, in view of the refusal of the Soviet to conclude a regular Armistice, that it must at least demand that all aggressive military activity be interrupted on both sides."

#### AMERICAN OPINION.

Washington, August 7.  
The State Secretary (Mr. Colby) had a long conversation with President Wilson at White House. It is understood that the Polish situation was discussed. The unofficial Government view appears to be that military measures will be necessary if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented. It is considered that not only Poland's integrity is concerned but the peace of the world is endangered. High officials are considering urging President Wilson to call a special session of Congress, which ordinarily does not meet until early in December.

#### POLISH GOVERNMENT AWAITS REPLY.

Warsaw, August 5.  
After conferring with the Armistice delegates returned from Baranovitchi, the Polish Government has decided to await the reply to the Polish Note laying down certain conditions before authorising the departure of peace delegates to Minsk.

#### CHEAPER AND QUICKER NEWS SERVICE.

#### DEMAND BY IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, August 7.  
The Imperial Press Conference discussed the improvement of cable facilities and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"The Conference is strongly of the opinion that it has become necessary to secure forthwith facilities for better, quicker and cheaper conveyance of news throughout the Empire, and calls upon the Empire Press Union to take immediate steps to attain this end. It considers that the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Self-Governing Dominions and India should be urged to use their influence to increase cable communication and reduce the rates for news messages so as to ensure the fullest interchange of news and opinion within the Empire, the Governments to assist in such provision, such assistance, however, to be limited to providing increased and cheaper cable, wireless and other facilities. Further, should any such assistance be given, it should appear specifically in the Estimates of public expenditure. The Conference is of opinion that the full utility of cable and wireless communications, as a factor in educating and maintaining good understanding between all peoples of the Empire, cannot be attained until the rates, irrespective of distance, are reduced to a uniform charge of a penny per word for Press messages throughout the Empire."

A supplementary resolution was also passed, pledging the delegations of the various Dominions to urge their respective Governments to take immediate action on the foregoing resolution.

#### STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Denver, August 7.  
The tramwaymen's strike, mentioned yesterday, was called off at midnight. There was continued rioting in the evening, three persons killed and 13 injured.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE "SCENE" IN PARLIAMENT.

#### THE NEW IRISH CRIMES BILL PASSED.

London, August 6.  
The scene in the House of Commons during the Irish debate lasted for some time, Mr. Devlin speaking nominally on a point of order, but his speech was really a vehement denunciation of the Government, the Bill and the procedure adopted. He declined to take any notice of the Chairman, and at one point both were on their feet together, while loud cries of "Order!" and Opposition counter-cries made it impossible to hear their remarks.

Finally, in a hush, the Chairman ordered Mr. Devlin to withdraw. He declined to do so, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms approached him and formally requested him to leave. Mr. Devlin was still obdurate, whereupon the Chairman "named" him and sent for the Speaker, after which Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, moved his suspension.

Prior to the scene, the House rejected, by 216 votes to 68, an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to a year after the termination of the war or after the passing of the Act.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was impossible to limit the duration of the Bill until order was restored in Ireland, but he hoped it would be possible to repeal it before the period suggested. He emphasised that the Bill only applied to parts of Ireland in which the Irish Executive opined that special tribunals were necessary. He most sincerely desired to carry on without the application of this drastic measure, except where it was essential.

Replying to a suggestion that the Bill for an indefinite period would cause misapprehension in the Dominions and the United States, Sir Hamar Greenwood opined that the Dominions and the United States had such an intimate knowledge of the Irish situation that the Bill would in no wise perturb them.

The Bill was passed a third time by 206 votes to 18.

### THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

#### PRESENT TENDENCIES ANALYSED.

London, August 7.  
The *Times* publishes reports of trade conditions in different countries, showing that the uncertainty of the financial and economic position has adversely affected trade in London and the development of transactions overseas. It is declared that the disposition on the part of the public to confine purchases to absolute essentials, as a protest against high prices, is becoming accentuated and may lead to further restriction of consumption. The attitude of the banks regarding credits is also affecting trade prospects. The Dundee *Journal* trade is regarded as bad, owing to competition from Calcutta.

### FOREIGN OPPRESSION.

#### MR. CHURCHILL ANXIOUS TO SAVE ENGLAND.

London, August 7.  
Mr. Churchill, replying to Labour criticisms of his attitude towards Russia, says he shares the people's dislike of war, but it is not the British who are making war but the Bolsheviks, who are at present tramping on Polish freedom and doing their best to light the flames of war in Persia, Afghanistan and India while robbing their own people, even in their homes, with the iron rod of despotism. Mr. Churchill concludes that his sole object is to keep such hateful foreign oppression from England.

### CHINESE COAL FOR EUROPE.

London, August 7.  
It is reported at the Newcastle Exchange that Chinese coal companies are competing for European business. The Danish State Railways have purchased cargoes of Chinese coal for immediate shipment.

### NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

London, August 7.  
A message from Nome, Alaska, says Amundsen is departing to-day to resume his attempts to reach the North Pole aboard the *Maud*. He intends drifting with the ice pack from Wrangel Island.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE CABINET QUESTION SETTLED.

Peking, August 9.  
At an audience on the 6th inst. between the President, Chan Jek-lin, Tso Kwan and Wu Pui-foo, the Cabinet question was at last settled. Chen Wan-pang will be asked to form a new Ministry. Tuan Chi-jui has declared that he will not leave Peking, but will let himself be subjected to any treatment ordered by Tso Kwan and Chan Jek-lin.

Shanghai, August 5.  
Chan Kin, the superintendent of the Dredging Bureau of the northern rivers, has proposed to the President that all unnecessary armies should be disbanded at once, and the units should be converted into labourers for the dredging of the Liao Ho and Hwai Ho Rivers. The President has ordered the Ministry of War to consider this proposal.

Chan Jek-lin and Tso Kwan have both declared that the new Cabinet, as soon as it is organised, will take up the responsibility of forming a new Parliament and the union of the North and South.

It is reported that the new Cabinet will directly negotiate with the Southern authorities in regard to the union of the country instead of holding a conference in Shanghai.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS' TROUBLE.

#### CAUSED BY SINN FEIN AGITATION.

Allahabad, August 7.  
It is announced that the Court which has been enquiring into the disturbances, reported on July 4, found that the outbreak was prearranged and undoubtedly caused by Sinn Fein agitation. The Court recommended that ninety of the ringleaders be court-martialled.

[The above cable has reference to the refusal of men of the Connaught Rangers to perform their duties.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

#### (From Our Own Correspondents.)

### THE AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN.

Shanghai, August 7.  
After Congressman Randall of California, the "dry" leader, had announced his intention to attempt to make the provision of the American Prohibition Law effective in the Philippines and to cover Americans residing in the International Settlement at Shanghai, Congressman Porter, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee, declared that Mr. Randall's statement was an embarrassment to the whole party of visiting legislators. Mr. Randall had been as tactless as a dinner guest criticising his host's food, and the present was no time to express such sentiment.

Half the Congressional party sails for home in the Great Northern. The others go to Peking.

Dr. Reinsch has formally accepted the Democratic nomination as candidate for the American Senate for the State of Wisconsin.

The Korean Independence League will present an address to the visiting legislators asking help in their aspirations for the independence of Korea.

### SINGAPORE MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Singapore, August 7.  
In a motor accident this morning a European named Stapp was killed. His driver, Cooper, was sent to Hospital seriously injured.

### JAVA TO HOLLAND.

Singapore, August 7.  
Captain Leendert proposes to fly from Java to Holland early in 1921.

### STRAITS RUBBER.

Singapore, August 7.  
Rubber is steadier and improving.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 3 and 4.)

## THE V. R. C.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the V.R.C. was held in the Club's gymnasium on Saturday afternoon. Mr. R. E. Bellios (acting Chairman) presided supported by Messrs. A. M. Kirby, A. A. Alves, A. F. R. Silva-Netto, E. Ezra, A. S. Ellis, T. Meek and R. C. Wittichell (acting Secretary). There was a large attendance.

The Acting Secretary explained that the meeting had been called earlier than originally intended owing to the departure of Mr. Bellios on Monday.

After the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for 1919 the Chairman said that the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., now on leave, had not resigned the chairmanship of the Club and if he returned he (the Chairman) was sure that the Club could find no better chairman than Mr. Severn. He therefore proposed that Mr. Severn be reappointed chairman. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

The following appointments were then made: Mr. W. Logan to be Acting Chairman during the temporary absence of Mr. R. E. Bellios; Mr. R. C. Wittichell to be Hon. Secretary and Mr. Alves Hon. Treasurer.

The following form the Committee: Messrs T. Meek, A. A. Alves, A. McKirdy, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, A. H. Carroll, T. Wright, S. Alves, E. Ezra and R. H. B. Mitchell. The Balloting Committee is as follows:—Messrs D. Logan, R. W. Tatum, G. C. Jorge, H. Hyndman, C. A. G. Rodriguez, S. Marcel, M. L. Bailton, Carvalho, J. Stewart and A. E. Ellis.

Of great interest to the meeting was a proposition by Mr. Wittichell for the provision of more accommodation by the construction of a floor above the gymnasium, the expense of which having been undertaken by a generous benefactor, it was left to the members themselves to decide whether such offer should be accepted with due consideration, whether users of the gymnasium would be restricted in their exercise in the fourteen feet height that would be available when the floor was constructed. This question having been exhaustively discussed at considerable length, and disposed of to general satisfaction, the question of ventilation was brought up, and Mr. Wittichell tackled it by the statement that this matter could be safely left in the hands of the architects themselves. All that was required of the members was that authorisation be given for a resumption of the negotiations that were in progress. When Mr. Bellios mentioned that the scheme of this generous "benefactor" has his cordial support the humour was patent. It was of course understood that the benefactor was none other than Mr. Bellios, and lest any doubts should still linger in the minds of the members, Mr. Silva-Netto "gave the game away" by revealing the benefactor's name.

Mr. Silva-Netto paid a tribute to the valuable services rendered to the Club by Mr. Bellios and wished him bon voyage and the best of health.

In his reply Mr. Bellios said that the success of the Club did not depend upon the efforts of any individual official but all the members, and he therefore hoped that they would do their utmost to maintain the reputation of the Club. Mr. Bellios expressed the hope of finding the V.R.C. much advanced on his return.

Mr. W. Logan was invited to formally occupy the chair, after which the meeting terminated.

## STEAMER ASHORE.

### THE "LA MARNE" STRANDED.

The gale that sent the steamer *Mo Hon* on the rocks in Shito Bay, St. John's Island, involved also another steamer. The *La Marne*, a French owned steamer which left Saigon on the 23th of last month with a cargo of rice consigned to Messrs. Chap Cheong, Hongkong, has been reported as being on the rocks off Ludbore Island, since the 31st. July. Her Commander, Captain Ciccioni, with the crew were transferred to Macao in boats and arrived in Hongkong on Friday.

We learn from the agents, Messrs. Lapicque and Co., that the *La Marne* left Saigon with a cargo of rice and was caught in a typhoon off the Ludbore Island, and the strong winds sent her on to the rocks between Tykam and Tongwa. The boat went aground on 31st July. The Captain and the Chief Engineer and the other members of the crew remained on the island during the day and the next morning they went to a small village called Chaikoi, where they were the guests of the Chinese officials. But they had to contend with pirates before they got ashore. These pirates took away all the small boats and everything they could lay hands on. The Captain and crew left the wrecked vessel on Sunday morning, the 1st instant, reached Chaikoi on Sunday evening, remained at Chaikoi till Thursday morning, sailing then with a junk provided by the officials at Chaikoi, and reached Macao on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, when they just had time to catch the boat for Hongkong, reaching here on Friday evening.

The crew had practically nothing with them, and the Captain was even without his topee. The local agents sent a Taikoo tug to the scene yesterday, to ascertain whether the ship can be saved. As regards the condition of the vessel nothing is known. Whether the ship struck soft ground or rock the Captain could not tell, as he had no means of ascertaining. The boat is owned by the Compagnie Francaise de Navigation Indo Chinoise. The crew numbered 42. The skipper says he never experienced such huge waves, which swept over the whole of the upper deck. The vessel was built only two years ago here by Wong Tak Cheong. She is not a large vessel.

## LAWN BOWLS.

### POLICE BEAT K. C. C.

Playing on the Police Green on Saturday, K. C. C. had to acknowledge defeat by 14 points, the scores being:—

POLICE	K.C.C.
Blackman	Davidson
Reid	Labrum
Clark	Richmond
Grimmett	Gerrard
(skip) ...25	(skip) ...15
Muir	Purvis
McLellan	Stalker
Watt	McMurtry
Gerrard	Pile
(skip) ...15	(skip) ...14
Grant	Stevens
Robertson	Elson
Ogg	Blackburn
Clark	Silkstone
(skip) ...25	(skip) ...21
Total 65	Total 51

### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s.13/4d.

### THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.57. Temperature:—87. Humidity:—76.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.



## NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 14th August, 1920.

**THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3**

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL  
KINDS OF NERVOUS AND  
PSYCHIC AFFECTIONS.  
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL  
KINDS OF NERVOUS AND  
PSYCHIC AFFECTIONS.

## CHANG TSO-LIN INTERVIEWED.

DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION  
OF CHINA.

Tientsin, 27th July.—General Chang Tso-lin, interviewed by the Peking and Tientsin Times, declared that his purpose was the unification of China. He had not wished for war with Marshal Tuan Chih-jui but the latter had sought to protect his followers, who wanted division to continue in China in order to make money from Japanese loans. He said that he had resorted to arms to protect the President. General Chang said that the punishment of Marshal Tuan should be left to the President and that he should not be allowed to exercise any further influence in the capital and should be made to retire completely from the field of politics. General Chang declared that he was fighting for no personal ends and that he would obey the President in the matter of the reconstruction of the Government. Questioned regarding the fate of Parliament, he said that he had no definite opinion but that a conference of Tientsin and representatives of the people would be held at Tientsin to decide the term of Parliament, which, in any case, expired in two months. General Chang said that he was assured of the support of all the Southern Generals except General Tang Chih-yao, whose friendship he was trying to gain. He repudiated the foreign suspicion that the crisis would end in the substitution of a new military clique in the place of the Anfu Club and added that party strife must be eliminated, and if any militarist sought to dominate the country, he would become a common enemy. General Chang promised that the railway situation should be cleared up as soon as possible. He had ordered his troops to concentrate at Nanyuan, Lanfang, Chinghai and Tongshan and, when this concentration had been completed, the rolling-stock would be freed. Military interference would be punished. General Chang had no complaint to make as to the general attitude of the Powers and he especially appreciated the attitude of the British, Americans and French. He and his Allies felt that they had their moral support. General Chang particularly urged that the Anfuites should not be allowed refuge in the Legation quarter and foreign concessions. He said that they could not be considered as political offenders for they had acted like robbers and had caused much misery. If protection were accorded them, it would excite the displeasure of himself and the whole country. They had squeezed immense sums from the public funds and rendered no account of the missing millions from the railways and other sources and had recently issued First Year Bonds to the amount of \$80,000,000. General Chang intended that they should be severely punished. He praised the Japanese official attitude at Mukden, which had assisted him in rounding up Anfu agents, sent to Manchuria to create trouble. General Chang said that the report that he was fighting to restore the Manchus was an absolute lie. General Chang Hsun himself admitted that restoration was hopeless. General Chang denied that he sought the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The Manchurian Provinces occupied his whole time and his one desire was to develop their industries and resources. He wanted to develop and colonise Heilungkiang, which was three times the size of Chihli and yet had only 2,000,000 people. Moreover, the development of Inner Mongolia had barely begun. General Chang, in conclusion, said that he had nothing to hide and would gladly keep the press informed of developments. The interview has created a very favourable impression in Tientsin, because of its evident sincerity.

JAPAN TO PRODUCE OWN  
AEROPLANES.

Tokyo, July 16.—The Aviation School authorities have decided to produce aeroplanes of a purely Japanese type. Among the aeroplanes of Japanese type already under construction at the branch depot of the Military Supply Department, Tokorozawa, is a machine with the upper plane 10,750 metres long, and the lower plane 10,800 metres long, which will carry an American Holcot 125 H.P. Engine. This machine is expected to be completed towards the end of this month. Preparations are also being made for the construction of the machine for fighting, pursuing and reconnoitring purposes.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## POLAND'S PERIL.

London, Aug. 4.

M. Krassin, M. Kamenoff and other members of the Russian Soviet Delegation called at Downing Street in the afternoon and remained for nearly two hours. Reuter learns that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law received them and that the conversations were confined to the continued Soviet advance against the Poles despite the armistice overtures. The British Ministers indulged in the straightest and frankest talk with the visitors.

London, Aug. 5.

Reuter learns that the British note to Russia, mentioned on 4th August, after expressing surprise and regret at the non-receipt of a reply to the British message of 2nd July, intimated that if the conditions laid down for the London Conference continued to be ignored this must lead to the abandonment of the Conference. The note added that after their prolonged talk with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, the Russian representatives in London are in a position to make this clear to their chiefs.

London, Aug. 5.

With the Bolsheviks only thirty miles from the forts of Warsaw the Polish situation becomes most acute. The "Daily Chronicle" goes so far as to describe the issue as one of peace or war between the Allies and Russia, but the "Daily News" learns that Warsaw is not yet seriously endangered although other quarters expect to capture on Monday while Berlin reports speak of the civilian population already fleeing. Hitherto there is no indication of the exact nature of Britain's assistance to Poland, but it is suggested that in view of the fact of the larger Russian towns suffering a shortage of necessities the best means of bringing the Bolsheviks to reason will be the enforcement of a stringent blockade. Meanwhile events are developing rapidly.

London, Aug. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that in view of the Polish situation the Allied Ambassadors have been hurriedly summoned from their vacations to a council to-day to consider their reply to the German request for permission to use troops defensively in the Allenstein plebiscite territory. It is pointed out that the request is significant in view of the fact that Allenstein is within striking distance of Danzig and the Polish corridor.

London, Aug. 5.

The "Times" learns on excellent authority that the Soviet Government, before the Polish offensive opened, concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia would be permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms and stores of foodstuffs, and, after the conquest of Poland, Russia would be allowed to send commissaries to Poland to control all Polish exports. Russia would then completely evacuate Poland in favour of Germany which would hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labour.

London, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not yet received any reply to its telegram to the Soviet of the 26th ult. He had just learned that M. Kamenoff, the Soviet representative in London, had received a telegram but he did not know the character of it. The Premier then proceeded to read the latest British telegram to the Soviet. It stated that if the Soviet insisted on peace conditions being settled between Poland and Russia to the exclusion of other Powers the basis on which it proposed to conduct the negotiations in London would have fallen to the ground; also if the Soviet took advantage of the delay now caused to continue its advance into ethnographical Poland the Government would be driven to the conclusion that the Soviet did not intend to respect the liberty and independence of Poland and the situation contemplated in the Government's telegram to M. Tchitcherine of 26th July would have arisen. Mr. Lloyd George stated that he and Mr. Bonar Law yesterday interviewed M. Kamenoff and M. Krassin and made it clear that the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised a suspicion that the Soviet was not sincere in professing its desire for peace and declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, that this suspicion was only removable by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice, and, in view of the invasion of the invasion of ethnographical Poland, the Government would take effective steps to remove all obstacles to the transmission of military supplies to Poland from Danzig. In view of the critical situation Mr. Lloyd George refrained from making any further statement at present but he promised, if the Government's suspicions were confirmed, to make a full statement on 9th August with regard to further naval or military steps which it might be necessary to take.

Replying to Com. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the suggestion that the alteration of Russian policy followed Mr. Churchill's article advocating German help against the Bolsheviks was ludicrous (Cheers).

Replying to Commr. Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George hoped there would be no necessity to take steps to tighten the blockade of Soviet Russia but that must depend on the answer the Government received. He emphasised that the Soviet's best guarantee against the armistice being abused in order to re-arm Poland for offensive purposes would be a fair understanding with the Western Powers who alone were able to arm Poland.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Soviet advance on Poland was part of a deliberate policy. He sincerely hoped it was not an attempt by the Russian military to overthrow every effort to make peace.

Warsaw, Aug. 3.

A communique says: All heavy Bolshevik attacks on both flanks and in the Narew and Sereth sectors have been repulsed. Our action in the direction of Brody is developing.

London, Aug. 6.

M. Kamenoff has sent to Mr. Lloyd George the communication which he received from the Soviet Government which says that Lord Curzon's note of 20th July and the Polish Foreign Minister's telegram to Moscow of 22nd July both proposed negotiations "for an armistice and peace," but when the Polish delegates arrived at Baranowichi, they found that they were only empowered to deal with military problems and their limited powers did not correspond to the tasks with which the conference of delegates was to deal in accordance with the proposals of both the British and Russian Governments. The note states it is essential to demand guarantees such as partial disarmament, cessation of recruiting, etc. which will prevent Poland using the period of the armistice for a renewal of hostilities. International law in no way required a suspension of operations before the conclusion of an armistice, and the continuance of the Bolshevik advance would in no way prejudice the nature of the Peace Treaty.

The note concludes by renewing the Soviet's pledge to respect Poland's independence, grant wider frontiers than indicated by the Supreme Council and the British note of 20th July, and insists that the proposed London Conference be solely between Soviet Russia and the leading Entente Powers.

London, Aug. 6.

There is nothing authoritative yet published regarding the Soviet's reply to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in the House of Commons yesterday, but various forecasts are published.

According to the "Daily Telegraph," the Soviet is ready to conclude a separate peace with Poland, and is willing to recognise the independence of Poland, but operations must continue until the Polish delegates return to the Russian lines with proper credentials. The Soviet, however, does not intend to raise terms on a sliding scale, proportionately with the success of the present operations.

According to the "Daily Mail," the Bolsheviks consider they are entitled to continue to advance under military international law. They decline to admit the Russian border States to the conference. Meanwhile, the vaguest reports continue to circulate in regard to British military and naval action, but it is denied that the Government has decided to mobilise forthwith four British divisions and the whole Navy. It is pointed out that the time for taking such

## NOTICES.

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drastic steps has not yet arrived, and it is still hoped there will be no need for such steps, but all measures will be taken for an instant re-imposition of the blockade.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that orders in this connection have already been sent to the Naval Commander.

The opinion in official circles is described as "hardly optimistic." The "Daily Mail" says that the Cabinet discusses the Bolshevik reply to-day, but it is already understood that the delegates will be asked to leave the country.

The "Daily Chronicle's" political correspondent, in spite of the assurances in the reply, expresses the opinion that Moscow is merely playing for time in order to have the greatest possible advantages.

The "Times" confirms that the Bolshevik terms include free transit across Poland between Germany and Russia. The "Times" describes the crisis as only less tragic than that of August, 1914. It declares that our only positive guarantee is the unwavering co-operation of Britain and France.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has telegraphed to the local Labour parties throughout the country advising the organisation of citizen demonstrations against intervention and the supply of munitions to Poland, and demanding peace negotiations and the raising of the blockade and resumption of trade relations.

London, Aug. 6.

According to the latest report from Warsaw the Bolshevik offensive on the Bug has been arrested and the Poles have launched a counter-attack from the north which is developing successfully. The Poles have also recaptured Brody.

London, Aug. 6.

As the outcome of a five and half hours conference between the Government and the Soviet representatives, M. Krassin and M. Kamenoff have undertaken to communicate with Moscow and request a reply before the conference on Sunday with M. Millerand and Marshal Foch at Boulogne or Folkestone, when the Allies will finally decide their attitude regarding Russia.

A strongly worded manifesto signed by eight Labour members of the House of Commons and eight prominent Trade Union leaders has been issued warning the British public against the possibility of drifting into another war, accusing Poland of self-aggrandisement and declaring emphatically that British Labour will not co-operate in the war as allies of Poland.

London, Aug. 6.

The Polish Legation has issued a statement countervailing several assertions in M. Kamenoff's note to Mr. Lloyd George whereby M. Kamenoff sought to make the Poles responsible for the delays in connection with the holding of the armistice negotiations and for failing to furnish their armistice delegation with adequate powers to negotiate peace. The Legation contends that the proposal to hold a Russo-Polish peace conference in London ruled out the latter necessity.

## AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Marion, Ohio, Aug. 5.

Senator Harding, addressing a meeting opposed to the surrender of nationality to internationalism, said he accepted the principle that no authority other than that of Congress could declare war for the United States. He continued: "Why make a covenant that would violate the good faith of nations. Suppose, under Article Ten, armed force was agreed upon and Congress declined to respond, then the executive would be called upon to carry on war without constitutional authority, or we should prove our complete compact to be no more than a scrap of paper. We are on the side both of safety and honour, and hold for ourselves the decision of our obligations to the world."

## AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New York, Aug. 6.

The American Ship and Commerce Corporation has announced the purchase and amalgamation with the America-Hawaiian Steamship and other companies. The combined fleet totals over eighty ships, aggregating 600,000 tons.

It is recalled that the Commerce Corporation recently agreed to operate the Hamburg—America trade routes from San Diego.

## MEXICO.

New York, Aug. 6.

The first definite act of hostility of General Cantu's rebellion occurred at Ensenada, where Cantu's forces seized the Mexican patrol ship Tecate, shooting the captain and some members of the crew and arresting others.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, Aug. 6.

A total of 2,478 commercial craft, aggregating 8,500,000 tons passed through the Panama Canal for the year ended June 30th. This is a record.

## THE LYONS SILK MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris says that in order to improve the Lyons silk market, traders have been requested to use the Lyons wireless station for transmission of daily prices.

(Continued on page 3.)



## NOTICES.

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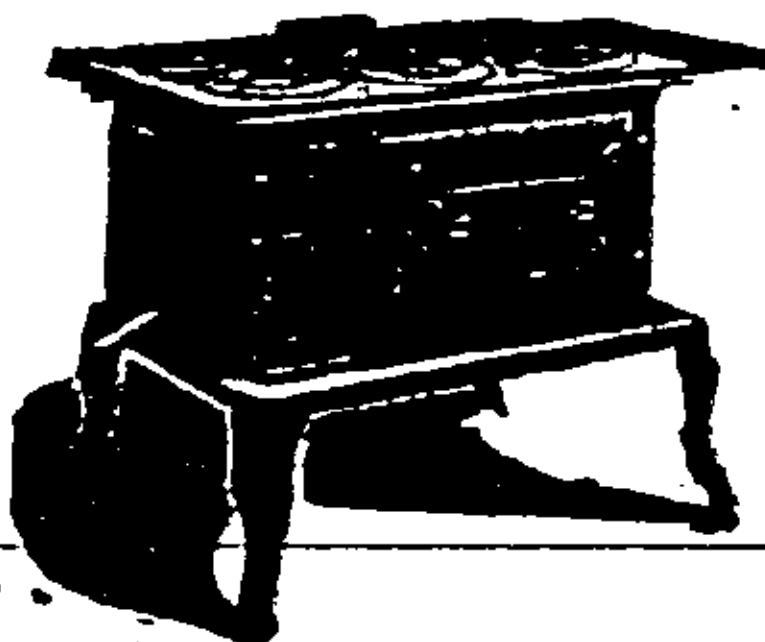
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## MONEY FOR NOTHING.

### TEN SHILLINGS A WEEK ALL ROUND.

"Irrespective of earning power."

The phrase is a pretty one, almost as pretty, and almost as easy to utter, as a good many of the phrases on which this and other countries are now being governed and misgoverned. It speaks of that which is at all times most desirable to human nature: the possibility of gaining something for nothing. It epitomises, in its short compass, most of the bases of the industrial unrest, which is slowly reaching a climax in this and other countries.

The particular proposal which has brought this phrase into prominence during the last few days is in its way a triumph of extremist futility. Certainly it is in every way a triumph of audacity.

If a Trade Union Congress can be found to agree with it, demands are to be made that, for the future, 20 per cent. of every man's income shall be pooled, and that the resultant amount shall be divided equally between every man, woman, and child in the country, thus giving them, on a careful estimate, the sum of ten shillings per week each, "irrespective of earning power."

With the effects of the proposal itself it is almost needless to deal. They are so obvious. So also is the motive which is behind it. Wages have been pushed to a point which even the extremist has been forced to recognise is perilously close to the economic limit, beyond which they cannot go without catastrophe to the worker and to the country. But the spoliation of the rich must go on; and this is the new process which is to supersede the old one.

### RICH TO SHARE—AND PAY.

It stands to reason that the working man with a good large family stands to gain a good deal of immediate benefit by the proposal. If he has a wife and three children, then he will receive two pounds a week out of this nationalised fund in respect of them, and will lose twenty per cent. of his income. Unless, therefore, he is earning ten pounds a week, he will be in pocket to some extent, even over his wife and children alone, and will also have ten shillings added to his income in respect of himself—all "irrespective of earning power."

The rich man, on the contrary, if he is similarly situated, will be granted the same two pounds, but the fifth part of his income which he must part with will be vastly more than he receives. The wealthy, in other words, will be forced to subsidise the workers: to pay them wages "irrespective of earning power."

An income tax of this kind cannot fail to have the most profound influence on the industries of the country. Already, Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax between them are steadily discouraging those who would like to go ahead and produce those things which we need. None of these taxes would in any manner be relieved by the imposition of this new one.

All that will happen is that saving of the part of those who have the most possibility of saving will be very materially reduced; and the accumulation of capital will be reduced accordingly. Industrial prospects will be less and less encouraging; employment will grow more and more scarce as capital is dissipated in the weekly expenditure of those who are receiving, "irrespective of earning power," what should have been saved for the carrying on of industry; and prices will rise while employment falls.

### WHERE IT LEADS.

What is going to be the use of such an artificial increase of working-class incomes? How can it benefit anyone to receive a few shillings per week more if, by reason of it, they are to lose opportunities of employment and leave themselves with their subsidy as sole income, in a time of the rising prices which must inevitably follow such an impost?

The rich will suffer, and the poor infallibly will not gain. Incentive to production will be destroyed, both from the capitalist end and from the working-class end. The one will not work to make subsidy for the other classes; the other will not work, whilst it can receive some sort of a living "irrespective of earning power." For too many months we have been ignoring the fact that we

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

### EMPIRE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Montreal, Aug. 5.

Lord Atholstan entertained the Imperial Press Conference delegates to dinner. The company included the Lieut-Governor and the Premier of Quebec and other prominent people.

Sir Ward Jackson, of the "Rand Daily Mail," replying to the toast of South Africa, spoke of the ties linking Canada and South Africa. He referred hopefully to the future of South Africa and said the duty of the Press was to exercise its power for the benefit of the Empire and humanity at large.

Lord Atholstan believed the Conference would develop into a great world conference.

The United States guests happily replied to the toast of the visitors from there.

Montreal, Aug. 5.

The ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws of McGill University on Lord Burnham, Sir Britain Ward Jackson, etc., was performed at a public convocation.

General Sir Arthur Currie, the Principal, presiding, said it was peculiarly fitting that McGill should be the first University in Canada to recognise the value of the Empire Press in this particular way because by the nature of its position it had come to be recognised as probably the most imperial university in the Dominions Overseas and its students were drawn from all quarters of the globe. The University greeted enthusiastically the Imperial Press and seized the opportunity thus afforded of associating its efforts and aims for the development of character and the proper conception of citizenship within the Empire.

Lord Burnham said the universities of to-day were raising the ideals of mankind and he hoped they would raise the ideals to a National and Imperial plane as real things which counted to-day. He hoped our universities would lead the various nations and the British Empire in the path of progress. "It is to the universities we must trust for light and leading for the future, which I feel sure is in store for the Empire with the gradual advance of men and women of the British Dominions, so that they may reach the highest plane of knowledge and efficiency as citizens of what is destined to be, with the glories of a great war behind us, the greatest commonwealth of free nations the world has ever known."

Easy Press Communications.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.

Formally inaugurating the second meeting of the Press Conference, in the presence of prominent Canadians, including the Government and Opposition leaders, the Duke of Devonshire hoped the delegates during their visit would see something of the spirit which in peace the war had placed Canada and of her proud position. He hoped the tour would convince the delegates of Canada's capacity to valuably contribute to the supply of paper. He was convinced the pressmen of the Empire would meet their responsibilities in preparing the way for brighter times. The Premier and Leader of the Opposition endorsed the Governor-General's remarks.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.

After the Duke of Devonshire's speech and the reply of Lord Burnham, the Conference proceeded to business. Mr. Robert Donald moved a resolution urging the necessity to increase cable communications and reduce rates for news messages.

Sir Roderick Jones, the chairman of Reuters's Ltd., supported the resolution. He recommended the appointment of a small committee to take up in London with the cable companies and authorities the question of extended cable facilities and reduced rates.

After further discussion, it was decided to re-draft the resolution in terms of the various motions submitted for consideration at to-morrow's session.

Mr. Crosbie Rolfe of Ceylon presented a resolution declaring that the Empire and the world should be provided with the advantages of wireless telegraphic and telephonic communication.

Mr. Makepeace of Singapore supported the motion which was unanimously adopted.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.

A message from the King said the gathering marked a fresh epoch in the history of journalism and it was a most important development of the first conference of 1909. He hoped its efforts would be crowned with success and lead to beneficial results.

Mr. Lloyd George in a message said he believed the conference would prove a powerful factor for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Empire.

Lord Milner sent greetings and rejoiced that United States newspaper representatives would meet the Empire delegates.

Lords Northcliffe and Riddell also sent messages, the former saying: "We must have more and cheaper direct communication."

Lord Burnham, who is chairman of the delegation, expressed gratification at the presence of publishers and editors from the United States.

### IN THE CRIMEA.

General Wrangel in the Crimea appears to be giving the Red armies an unpleasant time, according to a message received from Constantinople. He has completely defeated the Red armies after several days of heavy fighting, taking four thousand prisoners, 39 guns, 150 machineguns, four armoured trains and large quantities of war material. General Wrangel is pursuing the completely disorganised enemy.

### MALTA'S RELIGION.

London, Aug. 7.

Replying to the query of Mr. Inskip with reference to the demand from Malta for recognition of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of Malta, Lt-Col. Amery declared, the House of Commons, that the Government did not intend to vary the provision in the draft constitution giving full religious freedom.

### A NOTABLE TRICENTENARY.

Washington, Aug. 5.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation requesting that December 21st be celebrated throughout the United States—the tricenatary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. He recommends that the day be fittingly observed.

ing power." True, a few individuals do live without work, but they are few compared to the mass of work which must be done in order that society may support them.

Once the principle of advantage without work is admitted, then downfall is certain, and the wages demands and hours demands we have had during the last few months have taken us a good step on the way already. No longer is work value considered to be the criterion of wages or profits. The utmost that can be extorted from the least possible service is our criterion now and the new proposal is but the last crystallisation of the new idea

What we all need at this time and what will do more for the worker than anything else, will be concentration on actually earning as much as we can; on getting the highest wages because we have paid for them with the highest possible production. This way lie low prices, good standards of living, and stability of employment.

The other road—that road which leads to income "irrespective of earning power"—leads only to ruin; because expenditure without production is not only logically impossible, but a dire offence against those economic laws by which, deny it if we will, the universe is governed.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

London, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Owen Thomas, Lt-Col. Amery confirmed the report that the scheme of the Government for a deepwater wharf at Kilindini had been approved. Specifications were being prepared. Mr. Amery added that close consideration was being given to town planning in the Kenya colony. Sanitary experts advised that the different races should be kept apart as far as possible in planning towns. Indians and natives would be given ample accommodation in their part of the town.

### VISCOUNT BUXTON HONOURED.

London, Aug. 5.

It is officially stated that H. M. the King has appointed Viscount Buxton to be Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to Lord Lansdowne, who has resigned on grounds of ill-health.

### RIOTING IN AMERICA.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.

A riot broke out yesterday at West Frankfort, Illinois, where a mob bent on avenging the murder of two boys set fire to the houses of many Italians. Three persons are reported killed and many injured.

Troops have been ordered to the town of Denver where thirty people, including the Chief of Police and other policemen, have been injured. The riot here was between striking tramwaymen and strike breakers. Five cars were wrecked and the building of the "Denver Post" raided by the strikers who badly damaged the printing machines.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

San Sebastian, Aug. 5.

The Council of the League of Nations has decided that the International Financial Conference at Brussels be held in the last week of September. Thirty States, including Germany and Austria, will participate. The invitation to the latter is tantamount to notice that they will be accepted as members of the League if they apply for admission. Each Government will be asked to present a balance sheet and renounce further issues of paper money. A commission of experts will attempt to arrive at an equitable arrangement of exchange with Germany and Austria. The Council considered the finances of the League which appears to be partly living on overdrafts from the bank. It is stated that the League's expenses are forty thousand pounds a month, and these expenses are growing.

### FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that the column attacked by the Arabs on Hill A had been sent out to prevent the spread of disaffection northward. It was attacked while returning. The losses in addition to the casualties included one field gun, seven ammunition waggons, twelve Lewis guns, and eighty-nine transport carts. Though it ought not to be assumed that all missing have been killed, possibly many of the casualties were from heat.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood who asked whether the column was ambushed, Mr. Churchill said it appeared to have been a vigorous pressed home attack on the rear guard of the retreating force.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 3.)  
PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

London, Aug. 5

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving the guillotine on the motion providing for the passage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill by to-morrow evening, deprecated the feeling of despair about the possibility of remedying existing conditions. These could not be worse than in 1833 after which civilised conditions were restored in Ireland.

The motion was adopted after which Sir Hamar Greenwood moved the second reading of the Bill. He explained that it was drafted in June but was held back to see how the Assize Courts would function in July. Events showed that one of the principal reasons why they did not function was the failure of jurors to respond to their summonses owing to intimidation. It was this failure which mainly made the present Bill essential. He emphasised that the Bill did not supersede trial by jury or the ordinary administration of the civil and criminal courts. It would only be discretionarily applied to disturbed areas to ensure accused persons getting an expedition and fair trial. After paying a tribute to the courage of the Irish Judges in carrying out their duties he said it was not possible to have fairer courts in Ireland to-day than the courts martial provided by the Bill.

Mr. Asquith opposed the second reading. "He considered courts martial would be useless in view of their likely inability to get evidence. He accused the Government of being largely responsible for the gravity of the situation because it had not introduced the liberal measure of self-government promised in 1915 when asked in Parliament to apply the Compulsory Service Bill to Ireland. He demanded that the Government give Home Rule on Dominion lines.

Replying to questions if he ever made such an offer Mr. Asquith said "no" but he was prepared to do so now. He added that he did not retract his past statements about allowing the Ulster Counties to stand aloof. He believed that the Irishmen's commonsense and recognition of self-interest would lead them to accept the Dominions Home Rule scheme and concluded by saying he believed an Irish republic was not a practical possibility.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was tremendously cheered, said it was useless to make ill-considered and vague suggestions of Dominion Home Rule. He challenged Mr. Asquith to name anyone in Ireland able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the Irish who would accept it. He pointed out that the Sinn Féin members of the House of Commons, headed by De Valera, definitely stated that they would not accept it. They declared that they would not be satisfied with anything less than a republic. He accused Mr. Asquith of shirking the situation and pressed him to produce authority for his statement that the Irish would become law-abiding if Dominion Home Rule was granted (Loud cheers). Continuing, he asked if assassination of policemen, intimidation, murder and outrage were to be permitted to continue without protection merely because one member of the House, however distinguished, expressed an opinion in support of which it could. He could not quote a single title of evidence from Ireland. The giving of Dominion Home Rule would involve an army and navy. He said that every Dominion had an army, and if they had not a navy it was because they had not established one under the full powers they possessed. He asked if all the Irish ports were to be controlled by the Irish Parliament? He declared that the Irish ports were the most dangerous spots in the Empire. Replying to the criticism by Mr. Asquith as regards the militaristic character of the Bill, Mr. Lloyd George pointed to the existence of the Irish republican army which issued decrees signed by Generals and Captains and declared itself at war with the British Empire. They could therefore not complain if war conditions were being applied. Continuing he stated that if any authority who was able to show that he possessed the confidence of Irishmen submitted definite proposals as regards the Government of Ireland which were within the clear limitations the Prime Minister recently laid down then the Government would consider such proposals. Great Britain was prepared to make great concessions for peace, goodwill and partnership (Cheers). He contended there was nobody who thought Dominion Home Rule could be established without reservations affecting the forces of the Crown, the defence of the ports in question and the future position of Ulster.

It was useless to shut the eyes to the fundamental fact that no proposal which the Government was able to present was acceptable to any Party with authority to speak for Ireland. The representatives of the Irish demanded something which Britain could never concede, except as a disaster and a defeat (Cheers). Their demand for secession was fatal to the security of the Empire. It was futile to propose an alternative scheme for their consideration until the Irish accepted the fundamental, infeasible fact that Britain would never concede their terms. Concluding, he said, deliberately, that he was unable at present to see a fair prospect of a mutually satisfactory solution, but he believed the feeling was growing in Ireland that the Irish were seeking the impossible, and they were beginning to recognise that they were, in the main, victims of anarchy, confusion and trouble. In the meantime, it was Parliament's duty to protect from massacre the people who were sent to guard life, establish law, and maintain the authority of the Empire.

The Bill passed its second reading by 289 votes to 71.

London, Aug. 6.

There was a wild scene in the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. Mr. Devlin lengthily denounced the proceedings as a humbug and a sham. He was called to order for irrelevance, but declined to sit down and continued speaking. As the House was in Committee, the Speaker was summoned and a motion for the suspension of Mr. Devlin was carried by 229 votes to 43. The Speaker then asked Mr. Devlin to leave the House. Mr. Devlin without demur walked out, followed by the other Nationalists, the great majority of the Labourites and some Independent Liberals, amid the jeers of the Ministerialists. The occupants of the Opposition bench, both Liberal and Labour, remained in their seats and did not participate in the demonstration.

London, Aug. 4.

A new turn has been given to the Irish problem by the reception by Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street of a deputation of Irish professional and trading men who submitted the resolutions adopted at an influential Cork conference representing Unionists and Nationalists. The resolutions urged Dominion Home Rule for Ireland with safeguards for Ulster. A Cabinet meeting followed the conference which it is expected will resume at Downing Street to-night. Considerable importance is attached in Ireland to the discussions.

London, Aug. 5.

The meeting of Mr. Lloyd George with the deputation of Irishmen mentioned earlier assumed high importance to-night, for on resumption of the discussion the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Chamberlain and leading members of the Irish Office Staff had a prolonged conversation in which all the Ministers participated. A report of the proceedings is being issued later.

London, Aug. 4.

The curfew order hitherto enforced in Cork City only has been extended to various parts of the County and to Tipperary.

## WORLD'S SHORTAGE OF SODA.

"CALCULATED ATTEMPT AT PROFITEERING."

Evidence on the world-shortage of soda was given by a Board of Trade official at a sitting of the Wholesale Tribunal in London to hear complaints by wholesale firms respecting sales and offers of sales of common washing soda.

The first case was that of the General Bottle Company, Kensington, whose complaint was that Messrs. May and Baker, Limited, of Battersea, had offered to supply washing soda at 15s. per cwt., the contention being that this was an unreasonable price. The explanation was that Messrs. May and Baker did not deal in ordinary washing soda, but only in the superior quality of material used for pharmaceutical purposes, and that it was for this material that the offer to supply applied.

Mr. J. F. Ronca, principal staff officer in the Department of Industries and Manufacture, Board of Trade, said that there was a world shortage of soda, which was required by manufacturers of soda and glass, and by the textile industries. Owing to the shortage there was competition for the soda between the big industries. The Board of Trade were of opinion that the housewife could better stand the shortage than the manufacturers. If the latter did not obtain their supplies there would be unemployment and shortage in other goods. The Board of Trade had known that soda was being bought up and dealt in at fairly high prices.

The Chairman (Mr. Marshall Freeman) dealt in by speculators.

He added that the Board of Trade had been asked if steps could be taken to get a bigger supply for the home market, and to stop the export. The exports now were considerably less than they were a few years ago.

The Chairman: Have the Board of Trade found the two bigger groups of manufacturers willing to co-operate in limiting exports?—I have done everything possible.

The second case was by H. Cohen wholesale and retail grocer, against Tinslows, produce merchants. The complaint was that soda crystals were offered at 21s. per ton, the market price being 25. 10s.

The Tribunal found both cases proved, and ordered that the papers should be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL

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## "A PAIR OF QUEENS"

A farce in 3 acts. By Fred Jackson.  
The first time in Hongkong.

FRIDAY,  
Aug. 13th."THE 13th CHAIR"  
By Special Request.SATURDAY,  
Aug. 14th.LAST NIGHT  
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"  
This play is at present creating a furore in London.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

The Chairman added that they considered both to be very bad cases. The second case he regarded as a calculated attempt at speculative profiteering, as had a case, in fact, as any that had come before the Tribunal.

The hearing of the third case against another firm was adjourned.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT.  
On July 22 the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Eliot, met British residents at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, in the ball-room. It was his Excellency's first visit since he took up office, and there were a large number who responded to the invitation of the British Association. Mr. R.G.E. Forster, the British Consul-General, and Mr. Alf Woolley, President of the Association, introduced the visitors to the Ambassador, and Mr. Woolley expressed briefly the pleasure which it gave them all to meet him. Sir Charles Eliot replied, hoping that he might have further opportunities of becoming better acquainted with Kobe residents. Light refreshments were served, and, in spite of the heat, the function was very successful.

## ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER.

## NO LONGER A CHILD.

If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after a little exertion; if she tells you of headache or backache, do not disregard these warnings. Your daughter needs help, for she is most probably anemic—that is, bloodless.

Should you notice any of these disturbing signs, lose no time but procure for her Dr. Williams' pink pills, for her unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood.

What Dr. Williams' pink pills can accomplish is instanced by the case of Miss Eulo—M. H. Mortier, a young lady school-teacher residing at "Lake Wood," Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.

"About 8 years ago I was a great sufferer with asthma and was also very anemic," she said. "I became extremely thin and weak with a constant tired feeling. My face was pallid; my eyes were sunken in deep dark circles and had a nasty pain behind them."

"So poor was my appetite that it was only a pretence for me to sit at the table at all. I had a hacking cough and a very bad pain in the chest which allowed me to get very little sleep. The asthma caused me difficulty in breathing, particularly at night. Night sweats worried me a great deal and I got into a thoroughly low-spirited and depressed condition."

"After trying various medicines without good result I gave Dr. Williams' pink pills a trial on the advice of my father. These brought about a wonderful improvement. My appetite began to pick up and I could again enjoy my meals. My spirits rose and I regained lost flesh and colour. And as I continued with the treatment the asthma which had troubled me for three years had disappeared altogether. I lost my troublesome cough, the pain left my chest, my breathing became regular, the night sweats ceased and I was able once more to enjoy a good night's sleep, waking in the morning rested and refreshed. I owe my cure to Dr. Williams' pink pills and am always pleased to recommend them to any sufferers I find."

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people enrich the impoverished blood, and by doing so they repair waste and prevent disease. They give to sickly drooping girls health, brightness, and charm, with colour in the cheeks, sparkling eyes, a light step and high spirits. Let your daughter begin them to-day: any dealer supplies these pills; or they can be obtained, one bottle for £1.50, six for £8, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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## CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

Notice Of Removal.  
The offices of this Guild will be removed on and as from September 1st, 1920 to the Mercantile Marine office (Shipping office) grounds at West Point.

W. E. KIRBY,  
Assistant Secretary.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Light Chassis or Sidecar.—Write E. Newhouse, P.W.D.

## TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One fawn and white bulldog. Pedigree. Aged 2½ years. Apply Box 410, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL &amp; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.  
Opposite the University.  
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.  
Principal  
JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.  
The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation Degree Examinations.  
New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.  
Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.  
Prospectus on application.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th August, 1920.

at 12 o'clock (noon)  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned)  
The Wreck of the  
S.S. "CHIYO MARU"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Crs. on fall of hammer when the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

## Burglar &amp; Fire-resisting

## SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Duddell Street.

## MESDAMES.

## LES MODES GINETTE, DE LA MAISON C. BONNARDEL.

Most of the large selection of Hats imported from Paris having been sold, and not desiring to send the remainder back to Paris, the representative of the above firm, who is shortly returning to France, will sell the rest of this dainty new stock to the Ladies of Hongkong at cost prices.

HOURS 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

4 to 6 p.m.

ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  
Room 260, HONGKONG HOTEL.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Gatton Queensland, Aug. 5.

The Prince of Wales has left Brisbane for Sydney amid the most fervent enthusiasm.

Tenterfield, N.S.W., Aug. 5.

The Prince of Wales has crossed the border into New South Wales, thus completing official visits to all the States. Queensland vied with the other States in the cordiality of its welcome, the unanimity and enthusiasm of which has been a revelation even to Australians. The tour has brought out a wonderful manifestation of feeling of citizenship in the Empire and loyalty to its head as the connecting link between the great component Dominions.

## THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

New York, Aug. 5.

Mr. Dolier, the National Commander of the American Legion of War Veterans organisation, cabled to Lord Haig and Lord Beatty, on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war, paying a tribute to British valour, and saying:—"When we contemplate what would be the state of affairs in the world to-day had not Britain acted as she did, the trials and difficulties of the present hour sink into comparative insignificance."

## HUNGARIAN TRADE.

Vienna Aug. 6.

The Trade Union boycott of Hungary which began on 20th June, owing to the alleged repressive regime of the Hungarian Government, has been a failure and the International League of Trade Union has decided to stop the boycott from the 8th August.

## HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Sussex beat Essex by an innings and forty runs.  
Gloucester beat Hants by 193. Hants made 86 and 55. Parker had 8 wickets for 33 and Mills 11 for 50. Leicester v. Yorks was abandoned. Warwick with 600 for nine wickets declared and beat Worcester by an innings and 240. Middlesex beat Kent by five runs.

## REMINGTON

## TYPEWRITERS.

## SOLE AGENTS IN

## CHINA, HONGKONG

MUNSTAD &amp; CO.

The One Century Express Machine, equipped with

Smith Premier Typewriter.

A popular Machine

Remington Wahl. The only Adding Sub

tracting Machine on the market



## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE  
(Direct)

"GANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam & Antwerp  
 "PROMETHEUS" 22nd August London and Hamburg  
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam & Hamburg  
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp  
 "LYCAON" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE  
(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool  
 "BELLEROPHON" 22nd August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow  
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M'les, Havre and Liverpool  
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE  
(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"ION" 17th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver  
 "TALTHYBIUS" 31st August  
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE  
(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 9.  
 For Freight and Further Information Apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
 AGENTS.

W. S. BAILEY  
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-  
BUILDERS, HOK UN  
KOWLOON.

## HARBOR REPAIRS

## Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for  
"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to  
 50 B.H.P. now in stock  
 also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.31.  
 Manager K.329.  
 Secretary K.369.  
 Harbour Engineer K.33.  
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via  
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
 & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN  
 PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO,  
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having  
 arrived on Friday 6th. Aug., 1920,  
 consignees of cargo are hereby  
 notified to present their Bills of  
 Lading for countersignature, and  
 take immediate delivery from  
 alongside steamer or the Com-  
 pany's Godown, where all cargo  
 impeding immediate discharge  
 will be landed at consignee's risk.  
 Storage will be assessed on  
 cargo remaining undelivered  
 after Friday, 13th August, 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
 packages will be landed into the  
 Company's Godown, where same  
 will be examined on Monday,  
 16th August 1920, at 11 a.m.  
 No claims will be recognised  
 after the goods have left the  
 steamer or Godown, and none  
 will be entertained if presented  
 later than three weeks after  
 arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
 will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

## "ELLERMAN LINE"

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG AND  
 ROTTERDAM.

The Steamship  
 "SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of  
 cargo are informed that all  
 Goods are being landed at their  
 risk into the hazardous and/or  
 extra hazardous Godowns of  
 Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence  
 delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after  
 the goods have left the Godown,  
 and all goods remaining unde-  
 livered after 13th August will  
 be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer  
 must be presented to the under-  
 signed on or before 20th August  
 1920, or they will not be recog-  
 nised.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
 goods are to be left in the Go-  
 downs, where they will be ex-  
 amined on 12th inst. between  
 the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon  
 by the Company's Surveyors  
 Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been  
 effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
 signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents,  
 Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## S. S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via  
 HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,  
 KOBE, SHANGHAI, &  
 MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel  
 having arrived from the above  
 mentioned Ports, consignees of  
 cargo are hereby informed that  
 they must take immediate de-  
 livery of same from alongside, and  
 all cargo impeding discharge  
 will be landed at their risk and  
 expense into the Pacific Mail  
 Steamship Company's godowns  
 at West Point, and stored at  
 Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
 notified that they must produce  
 an Import Permit signed by the  
 Superintendent of the Imports  
 and Exports, Hongkong, before  
 Bills of Lading can be counter-  
 signed.

All broken, chafed and damag-  
 ed goods are to be left in the Go-  
 downs, where they will be ex-  
 amined on August 10th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
 within a week of the steamer's  
 arrival here, after which they  
 cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted  
 after the goods have left the  
 godowns and all goods remaining  
 undelivered after August 11th  
 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to  
 send in their Bills of Lading for  
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## S.S. "WEST NIGER"

From SAN FRANCISCO via  
 HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,  
 KOBE, SHANGHAI and  
 MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel  
 having arrived from the  
 above mentioned ports, Con-  
 signees of cargo are hereby  
 informed that they must take  
 immediate delivery of same from  
 alongside and all cargo impeding  
 discharge will be landed at their  
 risk and expense into the Pacific  
 Mail Steamship Company's Go-  
 downs at West Point, and stored  
 at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
 notified that they must pro-  
 duce an Import Permit signed by  
 the Superintendent of the Imports  
 and Exports, Hongkong, before  
 Bills of Lading can be counter-  
 signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
 goods are to be left in the Godowns  
 where they will be examined on  
 August 10th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
 within a week of the steamer's  
 arrival here, after which they can-  
 not be recognised.

No claims will be admitted  
 after the goods have left the Go-  
 downs, and all goods remaining  
 undelivered after August 11th  
 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to  
 send in their Bills of Lading for  
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping  
 Board.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1920.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST  
SERVICE.

From NEW YORK

The Steamship  
 "MONGOLIAN PRINCE"

Having arrived, from the above  
 Ports, Consignees of Cargo are  
 hereby informed that their goods  
 are being landed at their risk into  
 the Godowns of the Hongkong  
 and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
 Company, Limited, Kowloon,  
 and stored at Consignees risk and  
 expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
 goods are to be left in the Go-  
 downs, where they will be ex-  
 amined on Thursday, 12th inst.  
 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
 within fifteen days of the steam-  
 er's arrival here, after which date  
 they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after  
 the goods have left the Godowns,  
 and all Goods remaining unde-  
 livered after the 13th inst. will be  
 subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
 notified that they must produce  
 an Import permit signed by the  
 Superintendent of Imports and  
 Exports, Hongkong, before Bills  
 of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been  
 effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
 signed by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## Consignees per Co's Steamer

## "RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo  
 will be discharged into Holt's  
 Wharf, Kowloon, where it will  
 lie at Consignees' risk. The  
 Cargo will be ready for delivery  
 from Godown on and after 6th  
 August.

Optional cargo will be landed,  
 unless notice has been given prior  
 to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-  
 ed goods are to be left in the  
 Godowns, where they will be  
 examined on any Tuesdays and  
 Fridays between the hours of  
 10.45 a.m. and noon within the  
 free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after  
 the Goods have left the steamer's  
 Godown, and all Goods remaining  
 undelivered after the 12th Aug.  
 will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer  
 must be presented to the under-  
 signed on or before the 26th Aug.  
 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
 effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

## SHIPPING.

## HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila  
 and  
 Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "KANDEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,  
 York Building.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

13th August.

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon  
 passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE - TACOMA - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER  
 via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" 25th August.

"MAQUAN" 25th September.

further sailings to be announced later.  
 Thru-Bills issued to all Overland Common  
 points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to  
**FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.**

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-  
 BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 4 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
 From Canton daily at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m. only.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
 or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DREADFUL SONG AND DREAD-  
FUL SINGERS.

"The songs that ordinary  
 people learn from ordinary  
 teachers in small towns are  
 dreadful; these musical festivals  
 are the places to learn how to do  
 it," said Dr. G. Bairstow at a  
 conference of the Association of

Music Competition Festivals at  
 the Mansion House. Dr. A.  
 Somervell said he was not in  
 favour of solo singing after hear-  
 ing 34 contraltos render "Oh  
 sleep, it is a gentle thing." Solo  
 singing could never have the  
 educational value of combined  
 efforts.

SINCERE'S  
SUMMER  
SALE

Now on for 20 DAYS only

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!  
 EVERY LINE A BARGAIN!!

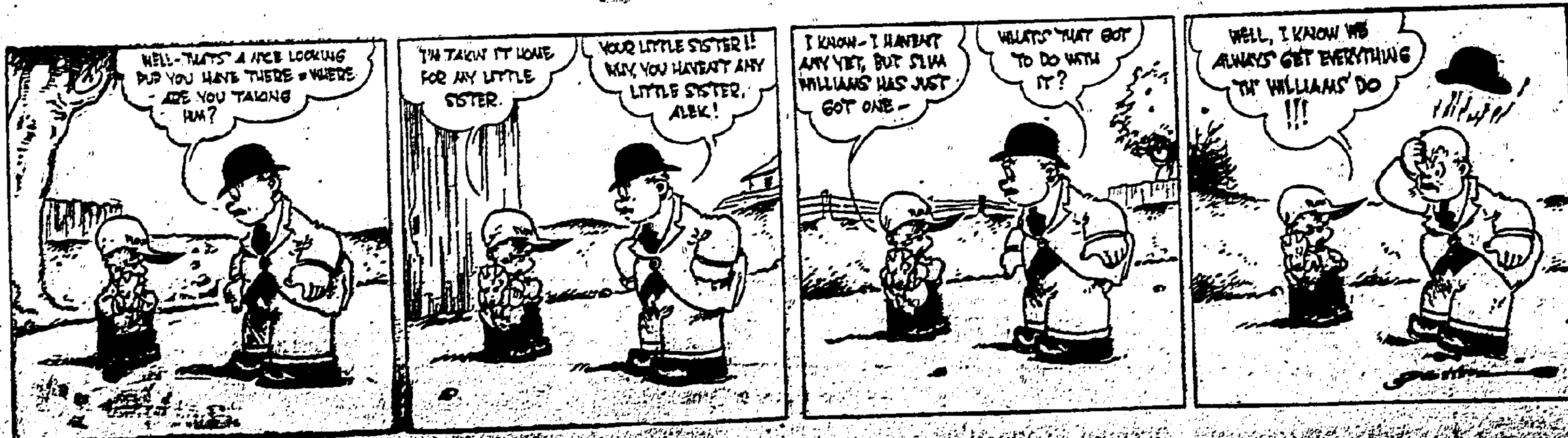
"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

TEL. 1967/8.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Probably It Doesn't Appeal to Babies, Alek!

BY BLOSSER.





## DELIGHTFUL &amp; REFRESHING

FOR

## SUMMER USE.

Watson's

YE OLDE ENGLISH

## LAVENDER WATER

5/1.25 5/2.00 5/3.75

Watson's

## EAU DE COLOGNE

(Clocde d'Argent brand)

A perfume that will satisfy the most critical—in elegant crystal globe bottles.

5/1.00 5/1.75 5/3.75

## A.S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

## DEATH.

TUCKER.—At Sea, on 5th. July, 1930, Alfred Tucker, late of The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930.

## BRITAIN'S HOUSING AND OURS.

Whilst we in Hongkong are still hoping for enough houses to live in, the authorities in England have not been letting grass grow under their feet: lately and the Old Country is just now in the throes of a building campaign that bids fair to end the housing shortage in a few years. We notice that the two predominant conclusions to be drawn from the great Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Conference, which was recently held in London and at which delegates representing twenty-five nationalities were present, are, firstly, that the house famine is universally acute, and, secondly, that in spite of the long discussions upon such subjects as labour troubles, State or private enterprise, details of planning and so on, at the root of the solution of the housing problem lies the urgent necessity of the rapid supply of vast quantities of building materials and manufactures. When the true import is realised of such a statement as that made by Senator Hinck, head of the Belgian National Housing Society, that in Belgium alone 100,000 homes were destroyed during the war, while the stoppage of building operations during the same period had resulted in a further deficit of 120,000 houses, the stupendous nature of the problem will be easily understood not only in the number of houses required, but more particularly as to the production of sufficient materials with which to build them. The note of most of the speeches of over-seas delegates at the conference was admiration for British achievement. One of the foreign visitors expressed the opinion that the great developments of housing work in England had led the world. That such a statement was to a great extent justified is best proved by the large number of comprehensive housing schemes that are in various stages of progression all over the country.

Such huge undertakings as that at Dagenham, where the London County Council, whose total expenditure on housing will, it is estimated, exceed five and a half millions of money, are providing 39,000 houses, and similar big schemes now in progress at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Cardiff, and other important cities and towns, all indicate that the public authorities of Great Britain are tackling the housing problem in no half-hearted manner. One finds confirmation of this fact in one of the recent reports published by the Housing Department of the Ministry of Health. This showed that the total number of schemes submitted by local authorities and public utility societies is now 10,292 (70,000 acres). Schemes approved now number 6,569 (49,350 acres). One hundred and seventeen lay-out schemes were submitted and 80 approved, bringing the total submitted to 4,623 and number approved to 4,045. House plans representing 2,110 houses were submitted, and plans for 2,667 houses approved. The total number of houses represented in all the plans now submitted is 204,963, and in the plans approved 192,167. Tenders were submitted for 5,645 houses. Tenders for 3,905 were approved, bringing the total submitted to 125,283 and the total approved to 105,503. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 houses have now been completed by local authorities and public utility societies, while a large number are in an advanced state of erection. We have also perused details of some of these schemes and it is encouraging to find that in one of the biggest a house containing living room and scullery with bath on the ground floor and with three bedrooms on the first floor is being built at a cost that will allow of a rental of from 10s. to 11s. 6d. For 14s. 6d. a week a family will obtain a house containing living room, parlour, spare bedroom or dining room, and scullery on the ground floor; three bedrooms, bathroom, with hot and cold water laid on, and the usual offices on the first floor. That is a little different to what was at one time expected and can be considered well within the means of most artisans in these days of high wages.

There is great concentration on the use of reinforced concrete, and it seems as though Hongkong could well embark on the erection of concrete houses, as they are quicker in erection than houses of brick, are extraordinarily weather proof and cool. Bricks in England are all too scarce and when the big schemes are completed the Old Country will be able to boast of many thousands of concrete houses. There is no really acute shortage of materials in Hongkong—there is only a great shortage in official initiative and enterprise. At home they have overcome greater difficulties than we have and it seems as though the stay-at-home English will be housed long before their over-seas brethren who have not half the problems to face. England met the emergency needs of war and she is meeting the emergency needs of peace. All that we are doing is to watch and wait instead of emulate.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## DOG-SHOOTING.

We want to pen a few words about poor old "Jenks," the well-known dog to which Mr. Gedde made public reference lately but which, in consequence of the Police campaign of shooting alleged stray animals, is no more. When the shootings first began we vigorously assailed the murderous and totally unnecessary crusade, voicing, as we know, public feeling on the question. Then for a time we heard no more of these happenings and we had begun to hope that the order to the Police had been cancelled. But now comes the pathetic story of the slaughter of "Jenks," and if only because everybody knew this fine fellow of a dog and will thus be able to visualise what these nightly shooting expeditions mean, we do trust that the whole business will now be put a stop to. It is said that "Jenks" was lying quietly asleep when he was shot, wearing his collar, with licence number on it. Whether he could therefore be regarded as "straying" is a neat point into which we will not go. But this much is certain—that it would have the easiest of matters for the Police to have taken possession of him and removed him to the Dogs' Home where he could have been kept until claimed by his master. If the idea underlying the shooting order is to prevent dogs from straying at night, why on earth cannot some such procedure as this be adopted, with, if you like, a stiff fine on the owner? That should be ample. But no: any poor dog which happens to slip away from its home after 10 p.m. is liable to be murdered at sight. For the Police to talk of having made a "mistake," as they are said to have done in this instance, is sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. How could it be a "mistake" if officers are sent out with a shot gun for the express purpose of killing any dog seen without its owner? The "mistake" (we could use a much stronger term) was made when the Police were first authorised to set out on this indefensible campaign, against which we wish once more to put on record a most emphatic protest.

## REAL WORK.

If there is a belief current that Government servants never get to know what hard work is, then it's about time it was abandoned. The Post Office, like the P.W.D. and the Observatory, gets a lot of hard things said about it in the course of a year. Not that that greatly worries the staff, for it is possible to get used to anything. The lesson to be drawn here is that ultra-sensitive persons should never join the public service. Nor newspapers, for that matter. They would be happier selling peanuts. But, coming back to the Post Office, it would have done some of its critics good had they stepped behind the scenes of that institution on Friday and Saturday, when there were some sixteen hundred bags of mail being grappled with. That meant hard work with the vengeance for the staff, the more so since a large number of workers were off through sickness. When we realise that each bag contains about two hundred missives and that there were some eight thousand registration receipts to make out, we can gain some faint idea of what a busy day in the Post Office really means. We like to fret and fume about the postal arrangements every now and again. Little thinking that the local officials may have nothing whatever to do with the cause of our grievances. But if instead, we were to cultivate the habit of thinking a little about the tremendous amount of mail matter with which the Post Office staff has to deal in the course of a month, we should feel more inclined to praise than abuse. Hongkong is a busy spot for postal workers, but we fear the fact is generally overlooked.

## REUTERSISMS.

At times we feel we should like to get beside the presiding genius of Reuters' establishment and let him know, by word or deed, what we think about his choice of cable subjects. We suppose there are people in the world who can be interested in the fact that Charlie Chaplin and his wife don't get along very well together, but even these don't need to be informed by cable, that Mrs. Chaplin momentarily declares that they are both temperamental and that Charlie exclaims: "Such

## DAY BY DAY.

LET THAT POWER FALL WHICH HAS BEEN WRONGFULLY ADMINISTERED. WRONGFULLY RE-TAINED.—Chen.

Saturday's health return shows one non-fatal case of enteric (a Chinese).

A batch of literature for the troops has been received from "S.N." Many thanks.

A fine of \$250 was to-day inflicted on a Chinese for the possession of two revolvers and several rounds of ammunition.

From Autau a report has reached the Police of the accidental death by drowning of a Chinese boy whilst bathing in a fish pond at Sampui.

A Chinese was yesterday knocked down by a truck, receiving serious injuries to his feet. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

It has been reported to the Police that a Chinese "living in On Lan Street has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from opium poisoning.

In our report on Saturday of a case of theft in which a Filipino was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour it was stated in error that Mr. Andres Baleros was his cousin. Another Filipino in the Colony claims that relationship.

For demanding more than the legal fare and for using abusive language to the complainant, Miss M. Alaralia, who resides in Cochrane Street, a Chinese chair coolie was fined \$5 by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning.

Miss Frances Thompson Bruce sails for England by the Atsuta Maru to-morrow. She is to proceed to Worcester, where she will be married to Mr. Sidney Shirvington, formerly warden in Victoria Gaol, who is now in business at home.

Alexander C. Leggall, charged by the Police with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner when "run in" lost to the Police Treasury a sum of \$10 which represented the bail confiscated by the Magistrate when he failed to turn up at the Court this morning.

Reservoirs in the City and Hill district waterworks level on August 1st contained 2,130.35 million gallons, compared with 2,117.70 million gallons on the same date last year. All were level with or above overflow. Kowloon reservoir was level with overflow, containing 352.50 million gallons, the same as last year.

A landslide, which resulted in the death of an earth coolie, took place at the Kowloon Docks on Saturday. The accident happened on a piece of waste ground at the back of the new quarters at the Docks, the coolie being killed whilst loading a truck. Another Chinese who was caught in the slide had to be sent to the Hospital in consequence of the serious injuries he received.

It was to-day the lot of Mr. Nash to have to defend a Chinese, who, in face of the fact that 75 rounds of ammunition were found most carefully and ingeniously concealed in a pair of boots, would persist in giving the lame story that he was a servant to a Chinese official to whom the ammunition belonged. It was left to Mr. Nash to explain that the official in question was travelling incognito in the Kijo Maru from Amoy and that the search after him, made by the Police when they arrested the prisoner, had necessarily to be a hurried one in view of the rush of passengers to go ashore. A fine of \$30, or three weeks, was the Magistrate's view of the case.

is life in the wild West." Is this part of Reuters' Imperial Service for which we pay? Whether it is or not, it's wasting time and money to distribute such rubbish. But we'll forgive Reuters this time, for, after all, he didn't send us any stuff about the triumphant entry into London by Marx and Douglas. So we'll call it quits.

## CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR")

There have been a number of enquiries from Java, Burma, and Saigon for iron and steel products from this market, and a good business has resulted. A large quantity of round bars and nails were shipped during the past week to these places. Last month a lot of cargo was offered here by Japan, but now the Japanese merchants are out of this market, as the prices in Japan have gone up. During the past three weeks the metals market has registered an advance of some ten per cent. here, and prices are still very steady. In galvanised sheets business was done last week at \$17.50 for a hundred pounds, against the quotation of \$15.15 of the previous week. There are few stocks of this in the local market. The local dealers have been replenishing their cargo. One firm is stated to have bought some fifty tons of galvanised sheets ten days ago, and this, I am told, will be shipped to Calcutta. Calcutta has presumably run short of the metal, and is, therefore, prepared to pay higher prices for it. Wire nails are quoted at \$16 to \$17 per keg. In the previous week wire nails were selling at \$15.50 per keg. The reason for this rise is that Java has been buying, and a few thousand kegs were shipped there from here. The demand is still unsatisfied. By the 22nd Editor there arrived some six thousand kegs of wire nails from the United States. The rising dollar will certainly hamper further deals with Java and the Southern ports, for it will make iron and steel goods dear for these countries, and the demand from Java and India will not be as great. Stocks of iron and steel products in Hongkong are fairly large, except in the case of certain classes. There are heavy stocks of steel plates in the thinner sizes, notably 1 1/2, 3/2 and 1 3/8 inch, but a quarter to half-inch sizes are scarce.

Prices in the Colony of most iron and steel goods are still below replacing cost. Steel bars are quoted to-day at \$9.50 to \$10 per picul for the large sizes, but for 1 1/2, 3/2 and 1 3/8 inch the rate is \$12 per picul. We cannot get steel plates from England or Europe at less than £40 per ton, which works out at to-day's exchange at about \$12.50 to \$13. Four hundred tons of steel bars have been sold to Java during the last three weeks. The demand from Java for this still continues, it being confined at present to small size bars of 1/2, 3/4 and 1 inch diameter, but these small sizes are scarce in Hongkong. Therefore, such a demand from Java cannot be satisfied by this market. Java, India and Burma have found it cheaper to buy in Hongkong than from the United Kingdom or the United States as their needs are urgent and that is not the only consideration, for as I have already stated they find it cheaper to import from Hongkong, and there is also the advantage of quick shipments. A good deal of enquiries came to the Colony from Manila for steel and iron products, but nothing has transpired. I hear that Manila has purchased about half-a-million yen's worth of iron and steel from Japan. The reason why the enquiries did not result in business was because of this big deal that was put through Japanese houses in the Philippines. But Manila has purchased from here during the past fortnight about two hundred tons of galvanised sheets and steel bars.

Quicksilver has been a flat market. It can be picked up now at 160 a picul, or \$90 per flask. The London quotation is £21 per flask, which at to-day's exchange works out at \$105. In tin plates there seems to be big stocks, but in spite of that, prices have appreciated. Two weeks ago the quotation was \$11.75 per case, but to-day there are buyers at \$12.25 to \$12.50. A local firm of tobaccoists are reported to have made purchases last week of some five to six thousand cases of tin plates, and shipped them to Shanghai. Obviously the price in Shanghai is above the Hongkong quotation. There is no outside demand for tin plates.

The steamer Jayore brought during the week some five

## FRAWLEY SEASON.

It was a large and happy audience which gathered at the Theatre on Saturday night to witness the Frawley Company's production of "It Pays to Advertise." His Excellency the Governor, Lady Stubbs and party were present. The play, which had been produced in Hongkong more than once before, was made the very most of, and all the members of the cast did their best to bring out its humour and the moral which it points. There were one or two alterations in the allocation of the parts, as compared with the Company's earlier presentations of the play, Mr. Frawley on this occasion appearing with much success as the advertising canvasser.

The Company is now on a brief visit to Canton, but it will reopen here on Thursday with an entirely new play, "A Pair of Queens," concluding the season with "The 13th Chair" on Friday and "The Man Who Came Back" on Saturday.

to six thousand cases of Belgian window glass. The market is steady at \$12.50 to \$13 per case for first quality glass. The ruling rate here is below the price at present prevailing in Belgium. The last quotation received from Belgium mentioned was 60 shillings per case, which equals about \$15. The stocks of Belgian glass in the Colony are heavy and although the demand is slow the dealers are not displaying any desire to dispose of their holdings at cheap rates because they know that replacing cost would be very much higher. There is a good enquiry here from Amoy, Foochow and Canton for first quality Belgian glass.

The steady rise in the exchange value of the Hongkong dollar has brought a ray of hope to many a heart. The crossrate between London and New York has fallen considerably, but little is known as to why this should be. There may be heavy shipments from the United States to England or it may be that the United States have been supplying Poland with arms and ammunition, or possibly, as it is surmised in many circles, that another payment of the loan advanced by the United States to England and France during the Great War falls due. The position in Hongkong, or, for a matter of that, in China do not seem to warrant favourable views. The export trade is practically dead. There are very large stocks of tea, silk, etc. awaiting a market, whereas with a lower China exchange the present stocks of sycee, dollars, etc. at Shanghai are unnecessarily large. India has had a good monsoon, and this will, if floods do not destroy the crops, lead to a big demand for silver rupees. It is quite likely, therefore, that India will after all come into the silver market and make purchases. On this presumption the bulls may have been active on the London market, but being so many hundred of miles away from London and Reuters' Agency not considering it of importance to wire to Hongkong the main features of the weekly circular of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., relating to silver, one can only guess. The only real cure for falling prices, it has all along been submitted, would be purchases for coinage, on Indian and/or American account, but the buying by the U. S. Mint under the Pittman Act did not inspire much confidence owing to the cumbersome provisions laid down for the guidance of the Director of the U. S. Mint. In their most recent circular to hand by the mail, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. make the following observations as regards silver, under date June 30th:—"The market has been of a steady character since we last addressed you, mainly on account of speculative purchases and the scantiness of supplies from the Continent. On the 28th instant, there was quite a sharp rise of 2 1/2d. in the price for prompt delivery, owing to bear covering. The tendency at the moment is rather uncertain as the apparent steadiness has not been the outcome of strength imported from India or from China. In the case of the former exchange has been extremely weak, a factor against purchases for the Indian bazaar, whilst in the case of the latter Chinese exports are still almost immobile. Of course, a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then and it may be that prospects of heavy buying by the Indian Government may be swaying prices at present."

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## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Jet is a bituminous mineral and, it is said, the vegetable remains of coniferous trees or fossilized wood. The best jet comes from mines in Whitby, England. Spain and France have large jet mines. Queen Victoria is said to have been fond of jet and during the latter part of her reign, it came into great favour as jewellery. It is capable of taking a high polish and is very easy to carve. The genuine jet is so valuable that many imitations are in the market. The best imitations come from Italy and are called "Italian jet." The real jet is very light while some of the imitations made from glass are heavy.

Clothes are a very important feature of lawn-tennis for women, says Phyllis Satterthwaite in the *Daily Sketch*. I think the French girls have got nearer the idea of comfort with a certain amount of smartness than the English. One should avoid either the hard mannish type of dressing, with tremendously starched skirt and severe collars, or the equally impossible fluffy style. If the day ever comes when women have the courage to play lawn-tennis in real comfort by wearing something like the "gym" costume of school days, it will raise the standard of play enormously. Dressed as she is, a woman cannot move either backwards or sideways half as quickly as a man.

Truly old times are changing and giving place to new (comments the *Star*). When a girl arrives at a party now she isn't asked if she has brought her music, but if she has brought some "records." For no party dreams now of doing otherwise than gathering up the rug, turning on the gramophone, and proceeding to dance. The great popularity of the informal dance shows that people are making the best of these difficult times, when it is wellnigh impossible for people of moderate means to entertain at all. If a hostess is willing to give her studio- or drawingroom with a good dancing floor and some light refreshment she will find others are only too pleased to supply gramophones or records. The result is some very jolly evenings—often more spontaneous and happy than a costly and elaborate entertainment would be.

It may be true that genius will out, but in the meantime it must live. This reminds us, says The *Bookman's Journal*, that quite a number of people in this country are concerned for genius, and the people's representatives are permitted to spend £1,200 a year on the Civil List. But that is a matter of fact. As a matter of imagination, we may conclude that struggling genius does not too greatly repine. We are reminded (again) of a story of Francis Thompson, apocryphal, perhaps, but at which men of genius, we are sure, would, of all men, laugh most heartily. Descending the steps of his club, the editor of a weekly review recognised the author of the "Hound of Heaven" earning a few coppers by selling bootlaces. "But this is terrible," he stammered, "terrible." "Perhaps it is," retorted the poet, "but you should pay your contributors better."

Mauritius, which has just sold us £18,000,000 worth of sugar, was at one time noted for its dodo—not Mr. E. F. Benson's heroine, but a flightless pigeon unlike any other bird known on the globe, says a *Daily Chronicle* writer. It was larger than a turkey had a huge bill, short scaly legs, and curled tail feathers. To the intense regret of scientists, the dodo became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century, having been ruthlessly exterminated in order to supply the ships which touched at Mauritius for provisions. Its grotesque appearance, coupled with the fact that it has utterly vanished from Mauritius—the only country where it even flourished—has led some people to believe that the dodo was a fabulous bird. Such is by no means the case, as may be learned from *Strickland and Melville's "The Dodo"* and *Illustrations of the Dodo*.



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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

## "THE SILENT BAND."

Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to give my views on the note of yesterday's edition, by some person unknown, headed "The Silent Band." Without a doubt the writer is one of so many others who is enjoying the luxuries of civil life in this Colony which a soldier is denied by such people as nearly break their hearts to hear a band play. The writer wishes to know where the band is now. No doubt he will find it at Mt. Austin Barracks where it is stationed. If the public of Hongkong wish to hear the band of the 2nd Batt Wiltshire Regt. they should first of all ask themselves the question "Do we respect the British Troops of a British Colony?" and he will find that unless a soldier does civil clothes for a few hours he is not in the limelight.

Complaints have been made as regards Bugle Practice at the Peak, made by those residing in that vicinity, so that it would seem a pity to make more noise by the Band playing. Does the writer know that a military band plays at funerals as a last token of respect to the dead and furthermore has the above ever witnessed a military funeral? The writer speaks of a hearty welcome extended to the band upon its arrival last year. If it was so, we prefer a welcome such as all British troops are entitled to and which they should get. Where was the writer when the Band arrived? We saw very few European people, most of those we noticed were Chinese. Will the writer remember that the band was followed by rank and file? But he must have forgotten that. No doubt he likes British troops to look after him, because they know that we are out here to look after them, as this place is none too safe without protection.

To go back to the point, the writer of the note is what I should call a relative of the picture artist at the local theatre, namely "The Silent Mystery." No doubt when British residents remember their own men are out here for respect and not for criticism he may have the honour to hear that "Silent Band." I will close, thanking you for the kindness in letting me answer the above.

Yours etc.

PRIVATE X.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1920.

## DAY BY DAY.

At a silk store at No. 46 Queen's Road Central, yesterday, a Chinese, whose actions gave the appearance of his being a zealous customer, was arrested by a wary assistant whose sharp eyes had seen the man endeavouring to conceal a roll of silk under his jacket. Previous convictions for similar offences were proved against this thief, who was this morning sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. N. L. Smith.

With six stab wounds in his back inflicted by an unknown assailant, at Yau-mai, a Chinese on Saturday night went home to his wife and, with the casual remark that he had been stabbed, went to bed, from which he never rose again. He died the following morning. The Police are investigating this case which they believe is one of malicious murder and have ascertained the fact that the attack took place outside a certain public latrine at Yau-mai. The body of the murdered man was removed to Kowloon Mortuary.

There was a free fight last evening near Caine Road, when a Chinese gentleman, who was with a party of Chinese ladies, engaged in a scuffle with another man because he felt that certain things said by the latter were insulting to the ladies in his charge. The Chinese constable who was on duty near the spot seemed to have been powerless, and the sight of a man going down the streets with blood streaming from his head and body led many passing motorists to think that there had been a motor accident. Consequently many stopped to see what was wrong, especially as a private motor car was standing near the roadside. But in reality this private car had experienced two punctures, one going out to Repulse Bay and the other on the return trip.

## MADE IN "SWEDEN."

A correspondent in Java writes: The latest Japanese trick has just come to light. On all the matchboxes here is printed, "Manufactured in Sweden." The matches are of a very inferior quality, and people set to work to find out. Result: There is a village in Japan which is now called "Sweden," and there the match factory has been established!

## THE "HIMALAYA"

ARRIVES HERE WITH  
CZECHS.

H. M. troopship Himalaya arrived this morning at 8.15 with 1,139 Czech-Slovak troops and 156 Czech officers from Vladivostok, which port she left on the 3rd instant. The Himalaya left Hongkong last month for Tientsin with "A" Co. of the 2nd Wiltshire Battalion for Legation duty at Peking, and later sailed from Tientsin for Vladivostok, where she embarked the Czechs.

## DIED AT SEA.

KOWLOON DOCK  
EMPLOYEE'S DEATH.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Alfred Tucker, of the Kowloon Dock, who passed away at sea on July 31st. Deceased had been ordered by his doctor to go home and left with his wife by the s.s. Professor. He came out originally to the Colony with the Buffs, and left the Regiment to join the Naval Yard Police. He then he went to the Peak Tramway as driver, eventually joining the Kowloon and Whampoa Docks as head watchman. He suffered from a weak heart and had been in hospital for some six weeks prior to his departure by the Professor, being in a very precarious state of health when he left Hongkong. He came from Cambridgeshire. Much sympathy is felt for the widow.

## THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.

SHOULD HE TELL WHAT  
HE KNOWS?

The representative body of the British Medical Association sat at Cambridge recently and discussed the question as to the relation which ought to exist between a medical practitioner and his patients in respect to secrecy. The subject was opened on Friday evening, Dr. Langdon Down moving "That having considered the question of professional secrecy more particularly with regard to venereal diseases, the representative body reiterates the opinion that medical practitioners should not under any circumstances disclose voluntarily without patient's consent information which he has obtained from that patient in the exercise of his professional duties."

Dr. T. R. Bradshaw, Liverpool, proposed that the whole question be referred back to the council. He said they had clear ideas as to what secrecy meant, but it was a different matter to write those ideas down and formulate them. He considered it would be unwise for that body without having a legal draftsman at their hand to commit themselves to what would be a cut-and-dried and permanent cast-iron policy for the whole profession. The council, they hoped, would find words upon which the profession could agree.

Mr. E. H. Spill, Coventry, in seconding, said there was certainly difference of opinion as to what a medical man should do in the case of syphilis. Some believed that nothing should be disclosed unless the patient consented, whilst others thought the man who declined to disclose ought to be shot.

Dr. Christine Morell, London, a lady practitioner, expressed herself strongly opposed to referring back. "If we do not know that what we want," she said, "we can hardly expect the public or the State to support us. We are at the parting of ways on this question. If we have not definite opinions we shall be bound by the State and society to divulge practically all we know about patients." Dr. Langdon Down, Hampton Wick, who had moved the resolution, stated he would be prepared to accept a reasonable amendment, such as would define the word voluntary or exclude the words that under no circumstances should disclosure be made.

Dr. Bishop Harman, London, said the question of venereal disease made it necessary that there should be a rule and a clear view as to what medical men should do. The motion to refer back was defeated.

## "BOUNDERS" AND VICTIMS.

Mr. Hempton, solicitor to the association, in substitution for the resolution, submitted the following: "That having further con-

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sidered the question of professional secrecy viewed from the standpoint of the medical profession and with special regard to venereal diseases the representative body reiterates the opinion that the medical practitioner should not without his patient's consent voluntarily disclose information which he has obtained from such patient in the exercise of his professional duties."

Dr. C. Sanders, Stratford, London: "Does that resolution mean this, that we are as a profession to allow a bounder to live and his wife and child to die?" (Cheers.)

Dr. Langdon Down pointed out from the nature of the case they had a fluid, elastic, and difficult set of circumstances which it was impossible to define in a brief resolution. They wanted to make their position such that in time of difficulty a man should be guided by common judgment and common sense.

Mr. Sheehan: "Must we always be guided by the judge in a court?"

Dr. Langdon Down: "I understand voluntarily in this case means not compelled by some authoritative body either an Act of Parliament or the order of a court."

A Delegate: "In a criminal court, is a doctor bound by a patient's consent? Everyone must recognise that conditions exist where it is the practitioner's duty to divulge. It is no use putting a pious opinion in a resolution and being bound by words which mean absolutely nothing."

## PENALTY OF SILENCE.

Dr. Bishop Harman, London, said if a man was affected with venereal disease and the doctor held his peace he would be effecting somebody else. It that case, if he could save persons from death or a life of misery and did not do so and that circumstance became known, would he not be liable to have a case brought against him by the person injured? If anybody took that action he would win hands down. They could not say that under no circumstance would they not disclose information. He asked them not to be afraid of being illogical if there were instances which need it. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution as drafted by the solicitor was then carried with two dissentients.

Dr. Sheehan, Portsmouth, moved that the medical profession should be placed on the same footing as to professional secrecy as clergy, barristers, and solicitors. He remarked that the most advanced

and civilised countries in the world, and the Americans and the Scotch—the latter the most careful people in the British Isles—adhered to secrecy: it was only the England of the present day that did not. Justices Mansfield and Hawkins were in favour of the medical profession having absolute secrecy. ("No, no.")

Dr. G. Parker, of Bristol: "If you recommend the medical men to maintain their demand of secrecy you are placing them in a very dangerous position. We must obtain an alteration in our position in the eyes of the law or obtain the recognition now given to solicitors."

Dr. MacDonald, Taunton:—"We can only place ourselves in the same position as solicitors by sticking to our guns."

Several delegates criticised the motion, which was lost.

## A JUDGE'S THANKS.

Dr. Dain, Birmingham, proposed that it be an instruction to the council to consider the extent to which and the ways in which the association was prepared to support its member in maintaining professional secrecy.

Mr. E. D. Turner, London, told how he refused to answer certain questions in court. The judge was taken ill, and he attended him. "I could have committed you for contempt of court," the judge then said to him, "but thank God, I did not. If I had, you would not be attending me now." (Laughter.)

The resolution was carried.

There was protracted discussion on questions of rates of payment for various services performed by medical men.

The meeting passed a resolution that in schemes of treatment for uninsured persons upon contract terms there should be free choice of doctor by patient and of patient by doctor and that remuneration be not less than that paid in respect of insured persons.

The gathering also declared its resolve to assist medical officers in public positions to get higher remuneration.

## THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.

Sacramento, July 20.—The Superior Court here has denied the petition of Sato Ichizo, a Japanese ex-soldier in the Hawaiian Infantry, to force the county clerk, by a writ of mandate, to register him as a voter. The Court held that he is ineligible to become a citizen.

## NOTICES.

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Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.  
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services or account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

ALSO

Amalgamated with  
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE.  
NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

To SAN FRANCISCO.

"BRAVE COEUR" 15th September.

To SEATTLE.

"WEST IVIS" 13th August.  
"WEST ISON" 20th August.  
"DEUEL" 16th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 3008.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL, Early October.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO. Agents.

## PACIFIC SHIPPING.



## DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.

"GRACE DOLLAR" ... AUG. 15TH.

FOR VANCOUVER.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... SEPT. 17TH.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... OCT. 9TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.  
THIRD FLOOR TEL. 792.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST CADRON"

Sailing on August 15th.

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795 &amp; 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg.  
3rd Floor.HONGKONG  
SINGAPORESAIGON  
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

TO AND FROM

THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS

NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "GLYMONT"

Sailing on the August

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:-

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792

RAY E. GUNN

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

795

Manager.

## SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Atsuta M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Siberia M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Taiyuan M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 12
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12
West Ivan F. W. Co.	Aug. 12
West Mo-top L. A. Co.	Aug. 12
West Cadron R. D. Co.	Aug. 12
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 13
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 13
Alcinous B. & S.	Aug. 14
Lahore P. & S.	Aug. 14
Toyohashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Greenland S. & D.	Aug. 15
Sancan P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
West Campgaw P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
Kalyan P. & O.	Aug. 15
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 15
Ixon B. & S.	Aug. 17
Takada P. & O.	Aug. 17
Eastern B. & S.	Aug. 17
Canfa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 18
Nanking C. M. Co.	Aug. 19
C. of Spokane P. & O.	Aug. 19
Tenshin M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Bellerophon B. & S.	Aug. 20
Africa M. O. S. K.	Aug. 21
Coaxet P. S. Co.	Aug. 22
Prometheus B. & S.	Aug. 22
Bellerophon B. & S.	Aug. 22
West Hika L. A. Co.	Aug. 25
Delight F. W. Co.	Aug. 25
Akita M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 25
E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	Aug. 26
Birmingham B. L.	Aug. 27
Nile C. M. Co.	Aug. 29
West Ison S. & D.	Aug. 29
Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Talhybius B. & S.	Aug. 31
Toba J. C. J. L.	B. Sept.
Shinjo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps M. O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Chicago M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas B. L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Egremont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Vinita L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Easterling P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Brave Coeur S. & D.	Sept. 15
Deuel S. & D.	Sept. 15
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Surazi B. L.	Sept. 20
C. of Dunkirk A. L.	Sept. 20

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Hailong D. L. Co.	Aug. 10
Chunsang J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Chusan B. & S.	Aug. 10
Hinsang J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Shantung B. & S.	Aug. 10
Choysang J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Kueichow B. & S.	Aug. 10
Sosho M. O. S. K.	Aug. 12
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 12
Japan P. & O.	Aug. 12
Sunning B. & S.	Aug. 12
Yokohama M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 12
Plassy P. & O.	Aug. 12
Haiyang J. C. J. L.	Aug. 13
Haihong J. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 13
Yuenang J. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Hangsang J. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Laisang J. M. Co.	Aug. 14
Takung J. M. Co.	Aug. 14
Taian M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 14
Haiching D. L. Co.	Aug. 17
Tileboat J. C. J. L.	Aug. 19
Luzon M. O. S. K.	Aug. 20
Tjikembang J. C. J. L.	Aug. 20
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21
Eosten P. & O.	Aug. 23
Tangshing J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Tjisondan J. C. J. L.	Aug. 31
Shisen M. O. S. K.	Sept. 1

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON  
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SATSUMA"

ABOUT AUGUST 15TH.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-  
BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th floor  
Hotel Mansions.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 1	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 12
S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 22	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 25
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.  
Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Kobe, Shanghai

Manila, Singapore

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1052.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

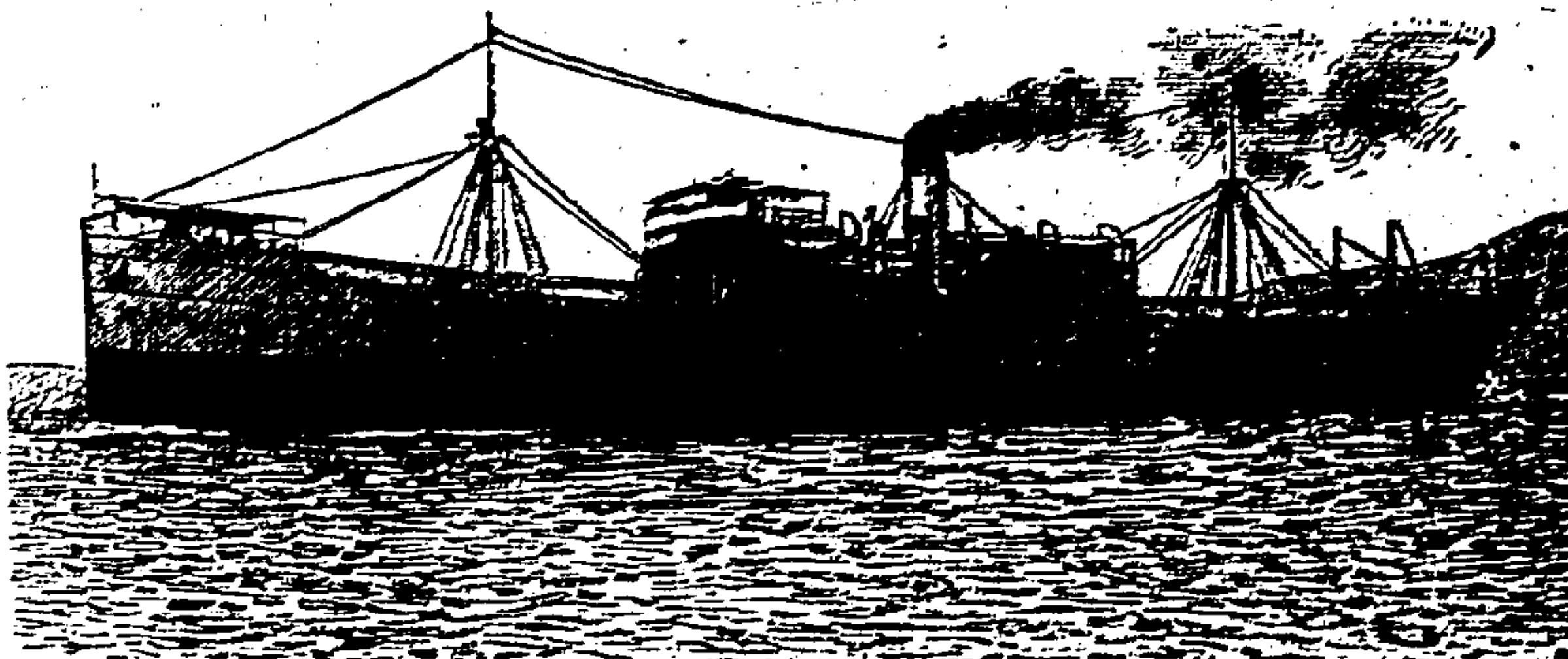
General Agent for South China.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;  
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 6,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 (on gross)

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,  
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**  
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS &amp; BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
LAHORE (Cargo)	5,200	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	15th Aug.	
PLASSY	7,400	25th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	17th Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan Thursday, Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

PLASSY	7,400	12 Aug. d'light.	Shanghai.
JAPAN	6,100	12th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

**N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern.

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HONGKONG &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at noon.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES &amp; LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez &amp; Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via S'pore, Rangoon, Calcutta &amp; Cape.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

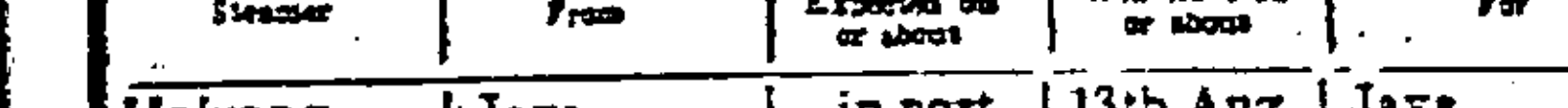
NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 12th Aug.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 12th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TAIAN MARU ... Saturday, 14th Aug.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Haiyang	Java	in port	13th Aug.	Java.
Tjileboet	Java	14th Aug.	19th Aug.	Yokohama.
Tjikembang	Japan	16th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	Java	27th Aug.	31st Aug.	San F'ci sea.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" ... 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 13th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th September.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 23rd Aug.

"LUTON MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJINI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" ... 21st August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Monday, 30th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 15th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	6th Aug.	10th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton General Agents.

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COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHAI & Tiao via S'pore	Chorsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Takong	Tues., 10th Aug. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hiansang	Tues., 10th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Java	Chunsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Fri., 13th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 13th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light &amp; Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong &amp; Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei &amp; Chefoo.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on 14th August, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to

RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM &amp; MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	10th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	10th Aug. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	Kueichow	10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Wuhu	11th Aug. at 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Hupoh	12th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at W'woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong Aug. 9, 1920.

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SHIPPING:

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. BENARTY came from London to-day with 1,100 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 2,000 tons for the North. She had on board 18 bags of mails for Hongkong.

From Bangkok the s.s. NINGPO came in this morning with 1,061 tons of general merchandise for the Colony.—Mooring C 47.

The s.s. PILSNA arrived from Kobe and Shanghai to-day with a cargo of 2,300 tons of seeds etc. for elsewhere. She had 35 first-class, and 31 second-class passengers. She had also 36 bags of mails.—Mooring A 6.

The M.B.K.'s SANJIN MARU brought on Saturday from Milke 3,085 tons of coal.

On Saturday the BOMBAY MARU, belonging to the N.Y.K., brought in 278 tons of cotton yarn for Hongkong and 2,778 tons for Japan.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, also an N.Y.K. boat, arrived this morning from Yokohama with 5,060 tons of camphor, flour, oak plank, raw silk, rapeseed oil and copper for through ports. She carried 9 first-class, three second-class and 100 deck passengers.—Mooring A 1.

**MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.**

The N.Y.K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The s.s. MENTOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 22nd August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TAIAN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 25th July and is expected here on the 13th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. DAKAR M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

The s.s. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 1st September.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Thursday Island &amp; Manila on the 30th July and is expected here on the 20th August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. WAKASA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 23rd July and is expected here on the 12th Sept.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 29th July and is due here on or about the 19th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. PENANG M. (South American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 5th August and is expected here on the 12th August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 5th August and is expected here on the 25th Aug.

The P. &amp; O. s.s. PLASSY left Singapore for this Port on the 6th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 11th instant at about 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Shanghai on 4th Aug. p.m. left there 7th Aug. a.m. and is due at Hongkong on 10th Aug. a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 6th Aug., and is expected here on the 11th August.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Yokohama on 7th Aug., and is due at Vancouver on 16th August.

The s.s. IXXION (Blue Funnel Line) left Manila on 8th instant for Hongkong, and is due here on 10th instant.

The N.Y.K. s.s. PENANG M. (South American Line) left Moji for this port on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 12th instant.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 19th instant.

The Italian s.s. PILSNA is sailing hence for Trieste in the



## TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



INTER-COLLEGIATE AERIAL DERBY.

J. T. Trippe (left), G. W. Horne (pilot), photographed at Minnola, N.Y., on the occasion of the first inter-collegiate aerial derby. Time 16 minutes for twenty-five mile cross country race. This pair won.



QUEEN MARY'S OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The "official" portrait of Queen Mary, made recently by a Court photographer and selected by her Majesty.



NOTED BOXERS.

Above are seen Georges Papin (left), who is lightweight champion of France, and Jules Lanaers, champion middleweight of Belgium, who has been Carpentier's sparring partner.

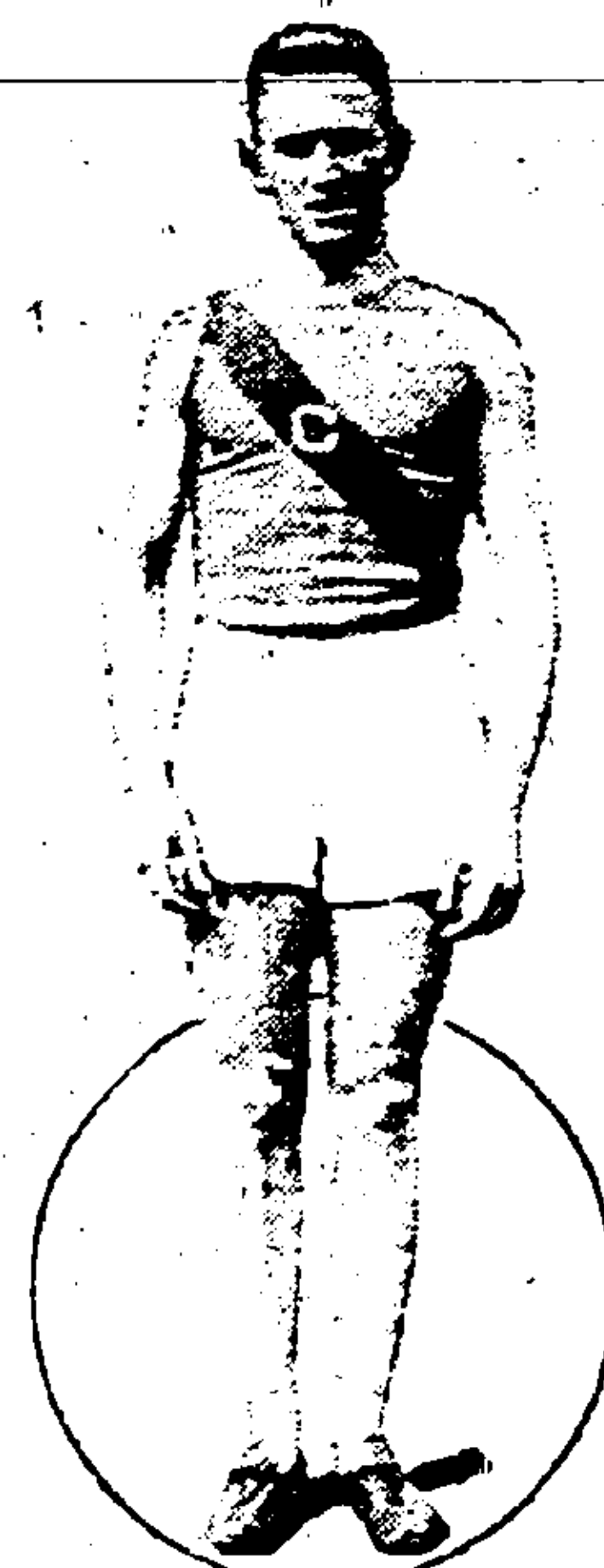
## AMERICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE OLYMPIC CONTESTS.



Gus Pope, Washington's champion discus thrower.



Charles Paddock, the young sprinter of the University of Southern California.



Marcus Peterson, who has cleared 12.6 in the pole vault.



G. H. Bihlman, who has "thrown the shot" 49 feet.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

No Wonder He Couldn't Find It!

BY ALLMAN.









